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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN No. 183 of your very useful miscellany, there are some observations respecting the formation of flints, from which your Correspondent concludes, that these substances are merely a modification of calcareous earth. This theory, however plausible it may appear, is not new; for, in my remarks "on the Identity of Silex and Oxygen," published in the Philosophical Magazine for March, April, May, and July, 1808, I here alluded to it, and offered some reasons for opposing it, considering the doctrine as totally inadmissible. At present I do not recollect precisely where I had read it, there being more than one authority in which similar observations are to be found; but the first who noticed this supposed transmutation was, I think, M. Girod-Chantrans, whose ideas on this subject are detailed in one of the numbers of the "Journal des Mines."

The compound nature of every species of calcareous earth, particularly of common chalk, in which flints most abound, is an insuperable objection to this opinion. Siliceous earth is comparatively one of the most simple of terrestrial substances; and hence it seems absurd to suppose such a mixture as chalk, or carbonate of lime, should so readily lose all the characters of its respective ingredients, and that the lime, carbonic acid, water, iron, and silex in the state of fine sand, should all concur to form such a simple, primitive, and indecomposable matter as flint.

Not only lime, but the whole list of the earths, differ so manifestly in their nature and properties from silex, that it seems preposterous to associate them as one class. The earths possess the powers of alkaline bodies; they neutralize acids, form peculiar salts with each species, and have all that distinctly marked attraction for acids as the alkalies themselves.

Silex, on the contrary, has not only no such character, but in all its combina-

tions it acts rather the part of an acid; it prefers evidently an alkali, an earth, or a metal, to any acid whatever; and the most complete combinations in nature are those in which this element predominates. Thus, in precious stones, and in numberless mineral productions, as well as in glass, porcelain, and other such articles, the alkalies, earths, and metals are effectually neutralized: the most caustic are rendered tasteless, the most opaque become transparent, and the most poisonous mineral may be subdued into perfect inertness, by this singular and most universal of all bodies in nature.

I am aware of the objection respecting that solitary case of *fluoric acid*; but having seen no such salt as the fluuate of silex, or any combination of the kind that did not contain other matters, or that had not some palpable defect, I shall, for the present at least, pass the question.

The circular or nodular figure of flints that are found in chalk, does not demonstrate a progressive accumulation; this circumstance is rather a decided mark of solution or abrasion. This may be readily illustrated by familiar examples, such as pieces of wax or metals while melting, the solution of earths, stones, or metals in acids, or even that of a piece of crystallized sugar in water; for, in all these instances, the projecting or angular parts are the first that yield to the solvent.

There is no necessity to pursue this subject farther, as, in the remarks which I have quoted, it may be seen, that I have already espoused the converse of this question, being rather inclined to conclude, that lime derives its existence from silex: for, besides the pieces of flint that are obvious, and often in strata, there is not an atom of the purest chalk that is free from sand, or most minutely divided silex: and this, with other corroborating circumstances, has contributed to lead my opinion.

Controversies of this kind cannot, however, be very lasting, since so much has lately been accomplished through the

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wonderful

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wonderful and omnipotent efficacy of voltaic electricity. The earths, alkalies, and other bodies, have submitted and unfolded their most secret connections, and the door seems to be opening to the most inward recesses of Nature. Lime, among other substances, has yielded its constituent principles, and proves to be a metallic oxide; but the case is not so decided in regard to silex. When this refractory body shall have also parted with its elementary character, and its components are fairly demonstrated, I shall, with unfeigned satisfaction, reject a doctrine which originated with myself, viz. that *pure silex is the base of oxygen gas*. Whatever shall be the fate of this opinion, it will always give me pleasure to reflect, that it was imbibed, encouraged, and even published, before the late very interesting discoveries respecting the alkalies and the earths; and, consequently, I cannot be accused of an attempt to subvert or anticipate the just claims of others, whose meritorious labours are stamped with so much genius and success.

Long-Acre, Your's, &c.
April 17, 1809. JOS. HUME.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the channel of your very entertaining and instructive Magazine, to offer a few remarks to your learned readers, on what appears to me, a very extraordinary circumstance in the literary world.

There actually exist at this moment two learned Englishmen, who, by strict enquiry I find, have no communication or correspondence with each other. One (Captain Wilford) situated at Calcutta, in the East Indies, a perfect master of the *Sanscrit* tongue; the other (General Vallaacy) situated in Ireland, who is also acquainted with the ancient language of that country. The first, from exploring the *Puranas* of the East, asserts, that the old Hindus had a knowledge of these western islands, *Britain and Ireland*. The second, from very ancient Irish manuscripts, asserts, and with strong reason, that the ancient *Hindu mythology* prevailed in *Ireland*, introduced by a colony of Scythians from India, known to the Greek writers by the name of Indo-Scythæ, and that with these came a colony of *Chaldeans*.

I have been led to these remarks by a letter in your Magazine of June last, signed *Agricola*, who there gives a short *Analysis of the General's recent Observa-*

tions on the primitive Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland.—Having sought this book, in vain at all the booksellers' in London, I was induced to apply to a friend in Dublin, to procure for me all the General's publications on the history and antiquities of Ireland. My friend could only obtain two, viz. the *Essay* before-mentioned, and the "*Vindication of the Ancient History of Ireland*," translated from various Irish manuscripts, with notes and observations.

This *Vindication* was printed in 1736, in which the author shews, that the *Coti* of Ireland were the *Indo-Scythæ* of the ancients, the *Coti of the Alps*, and the *Cuthi* of Scripture (that is, the ancient Persians), and that Persia was the centre of population of the *western* world. In this he was followed by Sir William Jones in 1792 (see *Asiatic Researches*, vol. I.), and afterwards by Pinkerton.

Goropus, a German or Dutchman, in his *Historia Mundi*, written in the last century, shews that the Indo-Scythæ first peopled Germany; and the General proves from language, that the *Coti* of the Alps were the *Coti* of Ireland. These *Alpes Coti* have been taken for *Celtæ* by some writers: but Procopius calls them *Σκεται*, *Scythæ*; and he must be allowed, as the General observes, to have been the best judge of the origin of these people, having been Secretary to Belisarius during his wars in Italy. They were known afterwards by the names of *Valdois*, *Waldenses*, &c. and their country was called the *Pays de Vaud* by the French.

Alex, on the ancient Churches of Piedmont, p. 169. acquaints us, that in his time, in Cambridge, were written copies of divers pieces of the *Waldenses*, and amongst them an old manuscript of some books of the Old and New Testament; these, it was said, were brought over by Morland, sent ambassador from England to Turin in behalf of these people. (*Essay*, p. 69.)

In 1700 Chamberlayne published his *Oratio Dominica plus centum linguis*. Among these we find that of the *Waldenses*. The reader will be surprised to find, that so little alteration had been made in the language of the *Alpes Coti* and the *Coti* of Ireland of this day, in that distance of time.

The General then proceeds to the collation, which appears to me to be as curious a subject in literature, as is to be met with, and well worth recording in your learned Magazine.

THE LORD'S PRAYER, FROM CHAMBERLAYNE.

Waldense.

1. Our n'Arme* ata air neambh,†
Our Father, &c.
2. Beanich a tanim,
Hallowed be thy name.
3. Go diga do riogada,
Thy kingdom come.
4. Gu denta do hoill air talmhuin, mar ta ar
neamh,
Thy will be done, &c.
5. Tabhar dhim an mugh ar naràn limbhail,‡
Give us this day, &c.
6. Agus mai dhuine ar fiack, amhail mear
marhmhid ar fiecha,§
And forgive us our trespasses, &c.
7. Na leig sin ambharibh;
Leave us not in temptation,
8. Ach soarsa shin on olc.||
But deliver us from evil.
9. Or 'sleatsa rioghta, comhta, agus gloir gn
sibhri.¶
For thine is the kingdom, &c.

The General then observes, that the old British and Cornish are supposed to be genuine remains of the old Celtic, and he gives the Oratio Dominica, in each of those dialects, from the same author (Chamberlayne). They differ *toto calo* from the Irish, and he adds, "the ingenious and accurate translator of Mallet has collected specimens of the Pater-Noster in all the Celtic and Gothic dialects." After many observations on them, he acknowledges, that he cannot think the Irish and Welsh equally derived from one Celtic stock, at least not in the same manner as any two branches of the Gothic. Scarce any resemblance

* In modern Irish, it is n'Athair. *Arm* and *athair* are synonymous, both signifying *origin, root*, &c. See *Athair* in the Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary, collated with the oriental tongues by the General.—Nichols, Pall-mall.

† Neambh. This word is corrected in num-4.

‡ It is evident, *dhim* and *mugh* are errors of the press, or copyist, as they are corrected in the subsequent passage.

§ The errors of the press, or copyist, in this paragraph are visible.

|| Soarsa for saorsa, an error of the press. *Schin* for *sin*. *Sin* in Irish is pronounced *shin*. *S* before *E* and *I*, pronounced as *SH*.

¶ Comhta for cumhacta, sibhri for siorraidhe (*siorrahi*) must be mistakes of the copyist.

Irish.

1. Air n'Airm ata air neamh.
2. Beanachar tainm.
3. Go ttigea do rioghachda.
4. Go deantar do thoill (*pron. hoill*) air
talmhan, mar ta air neamh.
5. Tabhar dhuin aniugh ar xaràn laeamhail,
6. Agus maith (*pron. mai*) dhùine ar fiach,
amhail mar maithmhidne ar fiacha.
7. Na leig sin am bhuaribh.
8. Acht saorsa sin on olc.
9. Or is leatsa rioghacta, cumhacta, agus
gloir gan siorraidhe.

appears between them, (says he) so that if the learned will have them to be streams from one common fountain, it must be allowed, that one or both have been greatly polluted."

This similarity, or rather identity, between the Lord's prayer, in the language of the above-mentioned *Coti*, adds the General, is not less strong, than the similarity of the theology and mythology of certain sects of the Irish *Coti*, and of the ancient Persians, and Brahmins of India. (Essay, p. 73.)

From a very ancient vellum MSS. now in Trinity College, the General makes the following extract:

"The colony of the Dedanites, named *Tuatha Dedan*, or the Haruspices of Dedan, in Irish history, descended from Cush, the son of Ham, and arrived in Ireland, A. M. 3303 or 705, before the birth of Christ." According to Bochart, Dedan the son of Rhegma, the son of Cush, settled in or about Oman, whence this colony in Irish history is sometimes named *Fir d'Omhan*, or men of Oman. To this succeeds a list of the deities and sub-deities introduced into Ireland by these Dedanites.

As *iat so sios Maihe Tuatha-Dedan*; i. e. there follows a list of the *Maih* (or sub-deities) of the *Tuatha-Dedan*.

1. *Mogh nua dhat, airgid lamh*; i. e. the Magus of the new law, the silver-handed, that is, Zordust the first (*Zoroaster*)

aster) whose name in Persian implies, gold or silver-handed.

2. *Lugh, Lu-lamh-fada*; i. e. Lu, the tall Lama or priest. The office of *Lama* was common to all the Southern Scythians: it is now written *luamh*, and translated *abbot*, by the Irish lexiconists.—More *Tibetanorum* Lou est Lo, presbyter, sacerdos, princeps, summus. Lamam ita habeas supremum Chatavæ. Lama Reim-boiche, *Tibetanorum* pontifex maximus. (Georgius Alfab. Tibet. p. 689.)

3. *Eo cad, ill dathac, Dia Teibith*, i. e. Penis sanctus variorum colorum, Deus Naturæ. Pasupati vocant Nepallenses *phallum* seu *Lingam*, quadriformem; flavi, rubri, viridis, albique coloris. (Georgius Alp. Tib. p. 152.)

4. *Budh dearg*; i. e. ruddy Budh—Many lamas or priests of Budh, says Sir William Jones, have been found settled in Siberia; but it can hardly be doubted, that lamas had travelled from Tibet, whence it is more probable, that the religion of Budha was imported into Southern Chinese Tartary; since we know that rolls of Tibetan writing have been brought even from the borders of the Caspian. The complexion of Budha himself, which, according to the Hindus, was between *white and ruddy*, would perhaps have convinced Mons. Bailly, had he known the Indian tradition, that the last great legislator, and god of the East, was a Tartar.

5. *Seaccha so, craobh dearg*; i. e. Seaccha the good, of the ruddy branch or family. According to Georgius and La Croze, Seaccha was the same as Budha. Xacam eundem esse ac Buddum, La Croze alique non dubitant. Xacæ nominis origo a Saca Babiloniorum, Persarum numine repetenda. (Georg. p. 21.)

6. *Phearaman, mac Budh dearg*; i. e. Pearaman, son of ruddy Budh. This was Paraman, the founder of the Bramins, "Jai remarqué que les Brames aimaient à être appellés *Paramunes*, par respect pour la mémoire de leur ancêtres qui portoient ce nom (Bailly, Lettr. sur les Sciences," p. 202). "Pausanias nous dit, que Mercure, le même que *Butta* ou Budha un des fondateurs de la doctrine des *Paramenes* ou Brames, est appelé *Parammon*." (Gebelin, Hist. Cal. Pref.)

7. *Ill breac Easa Ruaid*; i. e. the ever blessed Ruad of torrents and cataracts. It appears that Ruad was the presiding deity over waters. The great flood of Noah, they say was perfected by Ruad.

Dile Ruaid, Noah's flood (Shaw's Gaelic Dict. &c.) *Easar Ruaid*, the cataract of Ruad, the name of the great water-fall at Ballyshannon—*Ruadh boine*, flood-water (*idem.*)—*boine* in Irish, and *bin* بَيْن in Arabic, signifies a tract of country and in the Chaldaean *רְדָא*, *Ruda*, *nomen angeli pluviis et irrigationi terræ præfecti* (Buxtorf).—Essay, p. 25.

To this I must add, that the General in another place shews that *Budha*, or *Butta*, had his temple in Ireland, named *Butta-fan*, the temple of *Butta*, now *Buttu-vant*, in the county of Cork.

These examples, and many others, Mr. Editor, which would be too long for insertion in your valuable Magazine, appear to me to form such a mass of evidence, in favour of the general's system, of these western islands being peopled by Indo-Scythians, mixed with a body of Chaldaeans, which (to use the words of Agricola) it will not be easy to overthrow.

Why so learned a work, so new in its principles and discoveries, should be confined to Ireland, and esteemed contraband in England, I cannot imagine. Certain I am, that the more it is communicated, the more it will be admired, and will make it appear more than probable, that the Hindus had a knowledge of this part of the globe, of which Mr. Wilford seems so positive. I beg leave to conclude with an extract from that gentleman's last publication, and hope I shall not trespass on your patience.

In the last volume of the Asiatic Researches, Mr. Wilford resumes the subject of the sacred isles in the west.

"I have (says he,) omitted no endeavour to render this work as free from imperfections as my abilities would allow; but the subject is so novel, and the source of information so remote from the learned in Europe, that I must confess I feel no small degree of uneasiness on that account.

"The grand outline, and principal feature of this Essay, are also well known to pandits and learned men in India. A few passages, anecdotes, and circumstances may be, perhaps, unknown to many of them; but these are perfectly immaterial; and whether allowed to remain or not, neither my foundation nor superstructure can be affected.

"The sacred isles in the west, of which *S'wita-dwipa*, or the white island, is the principal and the most famous, are in fact the *Holy Land* of the Hindus. There the
fundamental

fundamental and mysterious transactions of the history of their religion, in its rise and progress, took place. The White Island, this holy island in the west, is so intimately connected with their religion and mythology, that they cannot be separated: and of course, divines in India are necessarily acquainted with it, as distant Mussulmans are with Arabia.

"This I conceive to be a most favourable circumstance; as, in the present case, the learned have little more to do, than to ascertain whether the White Island be England, and the sacred isles of the Hindus, the British Isles. After having maturely considered the subject, *I think they are.*

"It will appear in the course of this work, that the language of the followers of Brahma, their geographical knowledge, their history and mythology, have extended through a range, or belt, about forty degrees broad, across the old Continent in a south-east, and north-west direction, from the eastern shores of the Malayan Peninsula, to the western extremities of the British isles.

"The principal object I have in view in this Essay, is to prove that the sacred isles of the Hindus, if not the British isles, are at least some remote country to the North-west of the old Continent; for I cannot conceive that they are altogether utopian, or imaginary. But, a secondary one, is also to prove that *the greatest part of the legends, which formerly obtained all over the western parts of the world from India, to the British isles, were originally the same with those found in the mythology of the Hindus.*"

That these legends and mythologies of the Hindus did extend to the western part of the world, General Vallancey's writings fully prove—a circumstance very rationally accounted for by the General, who traces the emigrations of the Indo-Scythians, to the Caspian and Euxine, from thence to Spain, and lastly to the British isles.

Cheapside,
April 16, 1809.

Your's, &c.
HORTENSIS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your ingenious Correspondents, who could furnish, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, any intimation relative to any existing memoir of Mr. John Herries, A. M. author of a neg-

lected book, "The Elements of Speech—London, printed for F. and C. Dilly, 1773;" or, if no such memoir be extant, who could furnish any particulars relative to him, and to his public lectures in particular; and also to any Correspondent who could supply any particulars relative to Mr. Cockin, author of the *Art of delivering written Language*. Lond. Dodsley, 1775." A still greater obligation would be conferred by any authentic particulars relative to Mr. Joshua Steele, author of the invaluable, but, till of late years, unaccountably neglected, "*Prosodia Rationalis, or Essay on the Measure and Melody of Speech*—Payne 1779." Such information would, I believe (ultimately, at least), be found to gratify a numerous class of readers, as well as in particular.

Bedford-Place,
April 17, 1809.

Your's, &c.
J. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of THOMAS MAJOR'S CONFINEMENT in the CASTLE of the BASTILLE, in the YEAR 1746, interspersed with several ANECDOTES of POPISH BIGOTRY, in a LETTER to THOMAS HOLLIS, ESQ. of LINCOLN'S INN, F.R.S. and S.A.S. 1772, REVISED and PUBLISHED by his GRANDSON, THOMAS WILSON.*

To THOMAS HOLLIS, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

THE desire you expressed that I should commit to paper the circumstances of my confinement in the Bastille, in the year 1746, is a sufficient motive for my endeavouring to satisfy a curiosity arising from your enlarged ideas, and love of humanity. An additional reason for my complying with your request, is the apprehension that the fact may hereafter be disputed, since though I had mentioned it in my work of the *Antiquities of Pæstum*, I have omitted it in the French edition, being unwilling to offend a nation, to which I had so many obligations for my improvement in the arts. To them, the name of the Bastille is accompanied with very disagreeable ideas. The horror which every citizen entertains of this state-prison, (since Cardinal Richelieu, and Louis XIV. con-

* Of 14, Cumberland-street, Portman-square.

lined

finer so many unhappy wretches there) is so great, that its name alone is rendered terrible to them, and their posterity.* This account is not merely matter of curiosity, but affords a very interesting and instructive contrast, between the horrors of a despotic power, and the mild and just administration of a free state; which I hope will ever give me a true relish and love for my country.

"Here Liberty delightful goddess reigns,
Gladdens each heart, and gilds the fertile
plains;

Here firmly seated may she ever smile,
And shower her blessings on her fav'rite
Isle."

You will here find truth undisguised, and unadorned, by flowers of rhetoric; a plain simple narrative of mere matter of fact, related purely as the incidents arose. Trifling as they may be, to me they became of importance from my situation. Those who jest at a scar, never felt a wound. Perhaps the singularity of this affair, and manner of relation, may cause a smile. If it afford you any entertainment, I shall think myself happy, as my greatest pleasure will be to acknowledge with gratitude, the honour you do me by your generous friendship, and the many civilities which I have received from you.†

I am, dear Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

T. MAJOR.

Account of Thomas Major's confinement in the Castle of the Bastille, with others of his Countrymen, by way of Reprisal for the Irish Regiment of Fitz-James, taken prisoners by his R. H. William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, after

* It must be remarked and acknowledged, from long experience, that no state can exist, or be well governed with safety to the people, and security of their property, unless there be fit places to confine and check villainy. It was not the prison itself that was thus odious to the nation, but the cruel and arbitrary use of it, by profligate and corrupt ministers of state.

† Had this account been written immediately after my release, the various incidents, (from the acute feelings of human nature,) would have been painted in much stronger colours. The remembrance of past evils, however, is greatly lessened by time; it now almost appears like a dream, but with this satisfaction, that I feel a melancholy pleasure in retracing the past, and a gratitude to divine Providence for my deliverance.

the Defeat of the Rebels at the Battle of Culloden, in Scotland, April 16, 1746.

I left London on the 22d of October, 1745, in company with Mr. Hubert Gravelot, an artist, well known for his abilities, with whom I had been a pupil. We embarked in the packet at Harwich, for Helvoet-Sluis, and from thence went to the Hague, with a view of obtaining passports from the French ambassador, to proceed to Paris. Unluckily he had departed from thence, to settle some affairs at his court with the Dutch; for at that time the French had taken possession of part of Flanders. In this dilemma we applied to the English ambassador, Mr. Hampden, (since Lord Robert Trevor) but in vain, who finding we had left London at so critical a juncture (the rebellion being in Scotland), and having no letter of recommendation to him, he thought proper to refuse us a passport. This delayed our journey till letters were dispatched to Paris, to get recommendations to Marshal Saxe; when these arrived, we went to Ghent, where the Marshal, very politely, (as artists) granted us the protection we wanted, and then we proceeded to Paris by the common route, through Lisle, &c. and arrived there the latter end of November, 1745. Here I cannot help remarking the strong contrast found between the French and the Dutch artists. As I was obliged to stay in Holland till our passports arrived, I was unwilling to lose my time, and therefore applied to Mr. Houbracken, the celebrated engraver, having a letter of recommendation to him from Mr. Paul Knapton, the bookseller, of whom he had taken large sums of money, for engraving the heads of the illustrious persons of Great Britain. I shewed him my juvenile performances, on which he was pleased to pay me some compliments. I offered to work with him without pay, purely for the sake of instruction, and to fill up my time, rather than spend it in idle curiosity. He said, he never employed any body in his house, and could be of no assistance to me. This was a convincing proof of the narrowness of his mind, and of his close disposition; even though it were to his own advantage, he was unwilling to forward a young man in his studies. Such was Dutch benevolence. In the latter end of October, 1746, I was then studying under the celebrated Monsieur L. P. Le Bas, and was constantly employed in drawing

drawing from the life, in the Royal Academy of Painting. I lodged and boarded with Monsieur Dennis, in St. James's-street, opposite St. Bennet's church. When I came home to dinner one day, my landlord told me that a gentleman, very superbly drest, had been enquiring for me, who would neither leave his name nor business, but said he would call again. The same night about eleven o'clock, as I was in my shirt just stepping into bed, my landlord rapt at my door, desiring me to open it; upon hearing his voice I did so, and a person entered very gaily drest, with several attendants, one of whom was in black. After the first salutations customary in France, (wondering what could bring me such a visitor so late at night), he asked me if my name was Major, whether I came from London, and was a protestant, to which I answered in the affirmative. He told me that he had an order to take me before the Lieutenant-Civile, (the chief magistrate of Paris). This was only a deception, that it should not be known where he was going to carry me; I replied, that it was a very late hour to go before such a person, and that I would be ready to attend him any time in the morning. He said his orders were for my going with him then. Whilst I was putting on my cloaths, they went into the adjoining chamber, except one of them, who staid with me, (I suppose) lest I should make an escape. This was *La Mouche*, or spy. As he was sitting, I perceived he held a bag with something in it; I was afterwards informed that it contained the gown of the gentleman in black, who was the commissary, or civil magistrate, whose attendance on these occasions upon the exempt, or king's messenger, (for such was my fine gentleman), is merely to keep up the appearance and specious form of liberty, for his refusal would subject him to a like execrable instrument, as that which I afterwards found they had provided for me, (in gentler language, a *Lettre de Cachet*). It is said, that these *Lettres de Cachet* make more havock in France, in one year, than the inquisition in Spain and Turkish cruelty do in ten. The minister has always a number of these warrants ready to use, upon every occasion,

"Mark'd with a secretary's seal,
In bloody letters the Bastille." *Churchill.*

Before I was quite drest, they returned to my room. As I was going, I knew not where, nor on what account, and money

being at all times a necessary article, I unlocked my box to take some with me. The gentleman hearing it chink, told me, I should have no occasion for money where I was going—I little dreamt that I was to be entertained and lodged at the king's expence. I was then about to put on my sword;* he said, I had no need of one, I must leave it, they would take great care of me.

On this occasion the whole house was alarmed and in terror, all its inhabitants left their beds, peeping through their windows, not daring to appear, but secretly enquiring who were the objects of such a visit, and of what crimes they were guilty. My ingenious friend and countryman, Mr. Joseph Wilton, sculptor, lodged in the same house, above stairs, with a Mr. Vanmeck, a Flanderkin, who informed him of my being seized by an exempt. Mr. Wilton, conscious of his coming to France in time of war as a Fleming, and passing as such to all, except his master, Mr. Pigal (under whom he was studying) and a few friends, was fearful a discovery had been made. With this idea, he very prudently took a little excursion over the tops of the houses, to elude their pursuit, believing they might also be in search of him; and notwithstanding our intimacy and friendship, he had no inclination to accompany me in such an expedition, which would certainly have been the case, had they known he was an Englishman. When the coast was clear, Mr. Vanmeck gave him the signal; he returned, but without rest that night. The dread of sharing the same fate made him apply early in the morning to Mr. Pigal, who procured him a protection, by which his fears vanished, and he pursued his studies in safety. As I had no guilt upon my mind, I had no suspicion of harm, and therefore I did not even desire my landlord to accompany me. Had I shewn a difficulty, or made any resistance, the commissary would have put on his magisterial robe, to have shewn his function and authority. Law is but a poor defence where humanity is lost, and conscience lulled asleep. But a stronger and more irresistible method of commanding obedience on such occasions, is the military force attending upon the exempt, to strike the greater terror to delinquents, and to keep those who are of too volatile spirits (in which this country abounds) in subjection.

* At that time all the artists of the Royal Academy wore swords.

They

They otherwise would be continually scrutinizing, and meddling with state affairs. In politics, as well as religion, they are implicitly to take for granted whatever is dictated to them, nor are they suffered to make use of their reason; which is the grossest affront upon human nature, trampling unrestrained upon the laws and rights of the people, human and divine, and rendering mankind but little superior to the brute creation. Sometimes an elevated genius appears, and brouches new maxims, for which he is certain, sooner or later, to meet the reward of his rashness. One example, however, there has lately been, of a superior and exalted genius in my honoured friend, Monsieur Elie de Beaumont, who exerted himself in a most noble cause, that of injured and defamed innocence. He searched to the bottom of the trial of the unfortunate protestant Calas, notwithstanding all the powerful efforts of injustice and bigotry, in opposition to his honest endeavours, to bring the truth of that iniquitous affair to light. By his unwearied application and integrity, he discovered the fraud, and obtained an order for reversing the cruel and unjust sentence which had been executed on this unhappy ruined family. Though life could not be restored to this poor old man, yet the honour of the family was reinstated and justified through his means:—an action that will be an everlasting monument to the praise of Monsieur de Beaumont, and which time itself cannot efface. Calas and his family were protestants. His son, who lived in the house with his father, and had been for some time insane, hanged himself. The clergy and bigots fixed this deed on poor Calas, suborned witnesses, instituted a process against him, and he was executed. The relations of a malefactor in France are obliged to change their names, and retire to some remote part of the kingdom, where they are unknown; as it is deemed a dishonour to be seen in their company.* When I came down to the street, it was half past eleven o'clock, as generally the hour of darkness and secrecy is chosen in these violent proceedings.

* This odium on families was abolished by the National Assembly, in 1790; and on the 15th of November, 1793, the Convention passed an order to erect a column at Thou-louse, to revive the memory of Calas, dedicated to paternal affection and to nature, and ordered their effects to be restored to the family.

“ Conscious of guilt, and fearful of the light,
They lurk enshrouded in the veil of night.”
Churchill.

I was put into a hackney-coach, the gentleman followed with the commissary, and his attendant. To my great surprise, I observed three soldiers on one side of the coach, and three on the other side, three behind and three before, to guard such a little fellow as I was. However, all this parade was not only for me: these black agents of night stopt at several places, as I imagine, in search for other persons; whether they had any item given them, or that they happened not to be at home, I know not,—I was the only victim carried that night.

In the course of their conversation, the commissary told the exempt, that he did not think it *un cas pendable*; that is, a hanging matter. The other replied, he could not tell, but possibly it was, if it were only to shew the power and will of the king. What a blessed tenet is this! to destroy innocent people to prove the king's authority: a maxim not uncommon in despotic countries.

“ It is the curse of kings to be attended by slaves, that take their humours for a warrant to break into the bloody house of life, and on the winking of authority to understand a law.” *Shakespeare, K.J.*

The coach windows were drawn up; I knew not where I was going, and they trailed me thus about Paris, like a criminal, till very near two o'clock in the morning, before we arrived at my destined habitation; when lo! a draw-bridge was let down, a great pair of gates opened, and we came into a court-yard, called the first court, where we alighted, and they all left me except the exempt: he conducted me into a guard-room on the left hand, at one of the angles, which was full of arms, and had one centinel in it. He took his leave, saying he would wait on me presently. I found afterwards that he went to acquaint the governor of the arrival of a prisoner. Finding myself with this soldier only, I said, Pray, friend, what place do you call this? The fellow, surprized at the question, and amazed at my being brought a prisoner to a place I did not know, and which the whole French nation dread and abhor as a political inquisition, cried out with astonishment, My God, Sir, this is the Bastille. This gave me a sudden shock, and caused a revulsion in my blood. I began to ruminate with myself, what I could have said or done, to have brought me into this tribulation, and to be thus

the sport of fortune, and the child of sorrow.

"For something or for nothing, for a word,
Or thought, I might be doom'd to death un-
heard." *Churchill.*

I was not conscious of any ill, being always cautious in speaking about religion or politics, but diligently pursued my studies, and therefore I could not charge myself with having inadvertently done any thing amiss. I patiently waited, though greatly agitated in my mind, till the return of the exempt, who had taken me up by a *lettre de cachet*, for such I found was his employment. He did not keep me long in suspense, but carried me across this outer court, to another draw-bridge, and another large pair of gates, in which a small wicket door opened, and we passed through a corps of guards. They quitted their amusement of gaming and drinking; their attention and remarks, as I passed by them, were immediately fixed on a miserable being, condemned as they thought to punishment, expecting to find guilt and terror marked on my countenance, perhaps forming in their minds a variety of crimes, so frequent among themselves. Beyond the corps de garde was a centinel in his box, surrounded with high palisades of wood.

This was a strong barrier plated with iron, which separates the inner court from the corps de garde. The space within might be about fifteen or twenty feet for him to walk in. This was a precaution I had never seen in any fortified towns or places. It was to prevent any prisoner who might have dexterity enough to escape, (which is next to impossible) from his apartment into the court, from attacking the centinel by surprize, who could defend himself by firing at him through the bars. We crossed this second court, which was an oblong square; it was about one hundred and twenty, by eighty feet broad at the upper end, in the centre fronting the gate; we went up five stone steps, to the governor's apartments, before whom I was brought. To arrive there, you must pass two draw-bridges and five gates, all of which have sentries and three posts of guards. The castle is encircled with a dry ditch, twenty-five feet deep, and one hundred and twenty feet wide, round which is a wooden gallery, with sentries, and a patrol at night, who go their rounds every half hour; the signal was given by ringing a bell. This is to keep all safe, and to see that no attempts are made towards rescuing the prisoners.

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The governor (the Marquis de Thiboutot, who was also keeper of the arsenal,) was then sitting in a silk night-gown, in an arm-chair, before the fire. The exempt delivered me into his custody, and then very respectfully withdrew, having done his office. The governor, who seemed a very polite and affable man, asked me the same questions which had been asked before by the exempt, to which I answered him in the same manner. Possibly the reason of this civil treatment might arise from the account he had received from the exempt, given him by my landlord at the time I was dressing, when he was making particular enquiries concerning my occupation, and the connections I had in France. The governor enquired if I had any papers about me; I told him, I had; he desired to see them. They were a pocket-book, and a letter or two, which he looked over, (whether he understood English or not, I cannot say) and returned them to me again. He then asked me if I had any penknives or scissars, I told him I had not, upon which the gaoler, or keeper, said, "Sir, if you please, I will search him!" He replied, "there is no occasion; I believe I may take his word."

He perceived that I had an open countenance, that I answered his questions without dread; and as a sensible man he made the proper allowances for the anxiety which must naturally attend any one upon such an occasion.

The governor told me to follow the keeper, and he would conduct me to my lodging. He took a candle and lanthorn, and held a coarse pair of sheets under his arm.

"Led softly by the stillness of the night,
Led like a murderer." *Young.*

With grave and solemn pace, while all was awful silence, we crossed this inner court, to one of the angles on the right hand, and on the left, coming in through the palisades, where a draw-bridge was let down, and a door was opened, he went up circular stairs, and opened two other strong doors, each about seven inches thick, an outer and an inner one. This last, within side, was plated with iron. All the doors were fastened with large bolts, let into enormous locks. The keeper set the candle upon the table, threw down the sheets upon the bed, and said, "Sir, shift for yourself as well as you can, I wish you a good night." Without further ceremony, he shut the door upon me with a tremendous noise, and the faithful echo, from

from the vaulted roof, returned the doleful sound, enough to make the most resolute mind tremble, leaving me to myself and reflection.

In this deplorable situation, the first thing I did was to look round the room, which was about fifteen feet high, and twenty feet wide. Here I found large crosses drawn upon the walls, (before which my predecessors used to pay their devotions) and adorned by several inscriptions written with charcoal; such as "dreadful place," "never hope to escape from hence," and other things of like nature, written by persons whose superior sorrows and black thoughts preyed on their dejected spirits, desponding at their wretched state and long confinement; besides, they might expect to meet death in every dish, or might conclude the opening of every lock, to be the forerunner of their destruction, and the signal of the arrival of their executioner, as their lives are in no greater security than their liberty. These uncommon and hideous manuscripts, had such an effect upon me, and rendered my new lodging so disgusting, that I next examined whether it might not be possible for me to escape. I surveyed and felt the small window, it was barred with iron about the size of my wrist, within and without, consequently there were no hopes of getting out that way. A thought came into my head (rash and imprudent as it might be), that being a slim little fellow, perhaps I might be able to get up the chimney. Had this been practicable, I verily believe, in the agony and state of mind I then was, that I should have attempted it, whatever had ensued, so sweet is liberty.* On examination, I found it barred about three feet up, so that I was as effectually secured from the rest of mankind, as if I had been an outcast from all society, and in the profoundest oblivion buried in the innermost bowels of the earth. I never heard of any one, whose unhappy lot it was to be secured in this place, of having made an escape (though some strange tales of this sort are related), as every vigilance and precaution possible is taken, to render a scheme of that kind abortive.

It was now my grandfather's words struck most forcibly upon my troubled

imagination; for he had affectionately urged many arguments, to dissuade me from going to France in time of war, pointing out to me, in strong colours, the inconveniencies and risk I might run, in going to an enemy's country, and that in all probability I might be imprisoned. The earnest desire that I had to perfect myself in my profession, over-balanced all these difficulties: I was determined, at all events, to risk every thing for my sanguine hopes of improvement. As his words were now become true, they made the deepest impression on my mind, reflecting, that having slighted his advice, I had now only my own folly and imprudence to blame, for my present unhappy situation, and all the disagreeable consequences attending it. All hopes of getting from hence vanishing, I next in sorrowful mood, measured my apartment by unequal strides, walking backwards and forwards, with folded arms, lost in thought; till at length finding myself cold, the place being damp, and the windows broke, admitting the cold air, I made my bed, put the candle in the chimney, and, recommending myself to Providence, lay down in my cloaths. A variety of thoughts crowding into my mind, sleep fled from my eyes till near seven o'clock in the morning. I was awaked by the keeper's unlocking the door about nine.

"On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
Harsh thunder." *Milton's Par. Lost.*

It is scarcely possible for words, in any degree, to express the anguish I felt at this instant. Forlorn like an exile from my native country; far from my relations and friends, amidst my enemies in time of war, and imprisoned, without the least shadow of hope or possibility of redress. Recollection coming to my assistance, by degrees dispelled the torture of my mind, and mitigated the excess of despair.

I found by woeful experience, that no vain effort of imagination can sweeten the dark vapour of a dungeon.

The waiter brought me a bottle of wine and a loaf, the usual French breakfast. After I had refreshed myself, I took another view of my chamber, which was one of the round towers, and within side it was octagon. All the furniture was a chair, a table, a truckle bed without a top to it, and an utensil dedicated to Cloacina. Upon the table lay two books, the Office of the Virgin Mary, and

* "Give me again my hollow tree,
A crust of bread and liberty." *Pope.*

"nec
Otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto."
Hor. Epis. vii.

and the Lives of the Saints.* These I read for my amusement. One story (among many others of equal veracity) was so remarkable that I shall never forget it. There was a convent, the steeple of which was repairing, a Monk crossing the quadrangle, at that instant saw a workman fall from the scaffolding at the top. He prayed to the Virgin Mary, that the man might remain in the air, till he had a proper authority from his superior, to work a miracle, which was granted, and the man came down unhurt.

"Credulity, the child of Folly,
Begot on cloyster'd Melancholy." *Churchill.*

Many of those stories related in the Lives of the Saints, are so preposterous and absurd, that among people of education, it is become a proverbial saying for a great liar, *He lies like the Lives of the Saints.* A very pretty recommendation for reading those holy impositions. These tales are firmly believed by the common people in general, so strong is bigotry and the prejudice of education. But it is almost next to impossible, to eradicate errors when the mind has taken a wrong bias in youth, so firmly are these absurdities rivetted in the ideas.

There was also upon the table a pewter tumbler, whereon several persons (who had been inhabitants of this gloomy mansion of sorrow) had scratched their names. I followed their example, by writing my name with an iron fork, with the year and day of the month I came in; I left a gap, with an intention of filling it up the day I went out, but I was so happy at the news of my release, that I forgot that circumstance. At dinner time, which was about eleven o'clock, the keeper always came and brought me a soup, the bouilli, and a hot dish besides; with a change of napkin.† At night, about six o'clock, I had two hot

dishes for supper, and a dessert. I was extremely well entertained by the governor, who was allowed ten livres per day by the government, to find me in necessaries; which is equal to eight shillings and nine-pence, English money. This must afford an exceeding good revenue to him, besides his appointment of two thousand five hundred pounds per annum; for I believe the prisoners have very little appetite, from the want of air and exercise, if I may judge of others by myself. All the chambers are numbered, and the Bastille name of the prisoner, is his number in such a tower, myself being the second or third *Basiniere*. This prevents the keeper from knowing the name of the prisoner, unless he is willing to disclose it himself. This turnkey has the charge of carrying their meals, and taking the remains, which are his perquisites. His salary is about forty pounds per annum. There are four turnkeys to the eight towers, called *Liberty*, *Ber-taudiere*, *Basiniere*, *de la Comte. du Tresor*, *du Chapelle*, *du Coin*, and *du Puitze*. The name of *Porte-Clefs*, *Key-Bearers*, are given them on account of the monstrous bunches of keys they carry, there being five great ones to a single chamber. At the time of meals, an armed centinel is placed below, at the entrance of each tower. In the day time, besides the five sentinels, at the different gates, there is one at the outer gate of the castle, to keep off inquisitive persons, who might stop to view the entrance, merely out of curiosity.

The keeper always staid whilst I cut my meat and took the knife with him, probably lest I might do myself a mischief. Had I any such intentions, I could easily have destroyed myself with the three-pronged iron-fork, which he left; or I could have finished my days with my garters, against the iron bars. But, thanks to Providence, I had no idea of committing so rash an action, however desperate might then be my situation.* I was innocent, and therefore endeavoured to keep up my drooping spirits as much as possible, and not to wound my repose with imaginary ills.

(To be continued.)

I began my lonely repast, but not without some diffidence and reluctance; from the idea I had formed, it was a sauce by no means pleasing to the palate.

* "Impatience does become a sin, to rush into the secret house of death, ere death dare look us in the face." *Shakespeare.*

To

* Every room I imagine had the same, as I found on the title pages were written, *Bastille*.

† The frequent accounts I had heard of the cruelties acted in this place, and of the many who had privately been put to death, then occurred to me, and I could not help thinking, that possibly I might be poisoned. I looked attentively at my repast some time, and reasoned with myself; as I was wholly at their mercy, if they had any such intentions of destroying me, it was totally out of my power to prevent it; and if that was the case, the sooner my days were ended, the better, rather than languish out a life in misery and woe; upon which, without further hesitation,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN attempt having been lately made by a veteran learned critic, Dr. Sherwin, of Bath, to shake the firm obelisk erected by the admirers of the immortal boy *Chatterton*, in which he has stumbled rather ungracefully in taking his footing: allow me, through the channel of your pages, thus, early, to put the public right, as to an assertion in that pamphlet, which is a compleat misrepresentation of the real situation of the much injured youth.

After an advertisement, stating with a petrifying indelicacy, that the profits of this Essay, calculated to undermine her beloved brother's fame, were originally intended to have been given to the sister of the late Thomas Chatterton! the Preface commences by telling us, that,

"A splendid tribute has lately been paid by an elegant writer, (Percival, Stockdale, perhaps in his Essay on the English Poets of Eminence) to the memory and literary merits of the late Mr. T. Chatterton. Whether this circumstance will, or will not have a tendency to reduce the inconsiderable number of those who still believe in the authenticity of the poems, attributed to Rowley, the advocates of the old bard, will now probably be convinced that they have been generally too eager in depreciating, while their opponents have been equally earnest in overrating, the abilities of that unfortunate youth.

"But the latter certainly have not been fully sensible, that, short as the young man's career was, the energies of his mind were gradually progressive; for when they consider him as having been equal to the creation of that elegant, complicated, innocent, and pleasing fabrication, which much acquirement, as well as various talent united to raise; that opinion must have been formed upon the display of genius and information, which, at a riper and later hour, was exhibited in some of his unquestionable compositions; and on the view of the subject, they seem altogether to have forgotten, or to have overlooked, the consideration of the fact, that a large portion of these poems was actually in the hands of several of his intimate friends, long before this period, and prior to the year 1768. I refer to this particular point of time, because then it was that this great and wonderful genius, this premature phenomenon, under the influence of a passion, which generally animates the most unfeeling, and inspires every one

with some portion of the spirit and phrenzy of poetry, opened his addresses to his mistress in these ungrammatical and hobbling numbers.

"Accept fair nymph, this token of my love,
Nor look disdainful on the prostrate swain;
By every sacred oath I'll constant prove,
And act as worthy for to wear your chain."

From this boasting onset, from this test, which is to be considered as a rule to judge by, those who have not lately read his works, will begin to be alarmed; especially when this bold assertion is placed so gravely as a basis for our judgment, by one who, by his own confession, has been deeply concerned in "some former attacks on the boy anonymously," and who although, by this contrivance, he has escaped the unfeeling lashes of the controvertialists, had not yet had his critical rage cooled against the ashes of defunct genius, or profited from the compleat exposure of the errors of the poet's antagonists, by the noble-minded editors of the edition of 1803; but after ruminating above twenty-five years over their disappointed efforts, at last, in his own name, resumes this "amusing study," as he calls it, when all his opponents are dead, buried, and reduced to dust, by way of finding occupation for "a life of leisure and literary retirement."

Yes, the lines charged in the indictment are certainly in the book, at page 90, perhaps among the worst of his early valentines, (such as those that know Bristol, know that every boy writes once a year, or gets written for him); but how then is this to prove that he wrote them, or that he wrote them in the year 1768, or that he wrote them to his mistress, remains to be considered.

A plain tale puts it all down.

In the third volume of the work, from which he quotes with so much triumph these poor verses, are some of Chatterton's letters, and among them one to a Mr. Baker, of Charles Town, South Carolina, dated March 6, 1768, on which Chatterton says to his friend Baker—"The Poems on Miss Hoyland, I wish better for her sake and your's;" under which stands a note by the editors, stating that, "the verses to Miss Hoyland relate to a lady to whom Baker paid his addresses, and that those, (consisting of a whole packet, as will be seen) to

* See the new edition of Chatterton's works, vol. 1. page 90; lines addressed to Miss Hoyland.

Miss

Miss Clark, &c. were all included in the above letter from Chatterton, to his friend, and will be found in vol. i."

In the *Life of Chatterton* also, is another note by the editors, at page 17, where, after relating that soon after he left school, he corresponded with a boy, who had been his bedfellow while at Colston's, and was bound apprentice to a merchant at New York, at the bottom of the page is the following note, viz.

"At the desire of his friend he wrote love verses to be transmitted to him, and exhibited as his own."

Dr. Sherwin seems also to have entirely overlooked, when producing so victoriously this one hobbling stanza, sent in 1768 to America, which he gives a certain mark, that C. was unable to write heroic verse, that it was accompanied with half a dozen more sets of love-letters; some of which, although all calculated to display that they were manufactured for the commerce they were designed to promote between the parties, yet he seemed not to have been able to debase sufficiently, as a reader of common judgment may see. The whole being enclosed in a letter to Baker, wherein he says, "my friendship is as firm as the white rock, when the black waves roar around it, and the waters burst on its hoary top; when the driving wind ploughs the sable sea, and the rising waves aspire to the clouds, turning with the rattling hail," adding, "so much for heroics; to speak in plain English, I am, and ever will be, your unalterable friend, &c."

This letter, with its bundle of love-verses, which was furnished, as Mr. Cottle, one of the editor's, says, by Mr. Calcott, might, I think, probably have been committed to his hands to forward, but never sent for want of occasion; and as it has now served for a trap for a critic, who comes, I think, himself hobbling after the race is decided, it is, I think, fortunate that it has remained; both on that account, and because it may serve as a lesson to those who blame the inaccuracies of commentators, while they must either confess they neglected to read the work they criticise, or plead guilty of wilful misrepresentation.

I shall here therefore withdraw my pen, contented with having parried with so little difficulty this learned gentleman's first back-handed blow, leaving him very willingly amid the thorny labyrinths of verbal criticism, attempting

with toil to prove, what can never be proved, that Chatterton knew not the value of the words he used; after it has been shewn that before he was twelve years old, he had made a catalogue of books that he had read to the number of seventy, having in the year 1762, when he was only ten years old, acquired a taste for general reading.

We also find, he read a letter at home, written to this very Mr. Baker, (vide Mrs. Newton's Letter, page 461, 3d vol.) containing a collection of all the hard words in the English language; but that not the shadow of a doubt may remain of this charge being founded on misrepresentation, since by quoting its pages, it appears that this writer must have had the last edition before him; permit me to show that, without reading the remarkable notes, the lines themselves shew that it was not Chatterton's mistress that he was talking of, for in the first copy of verses to Miss Hoyland, he says,

Far distant from Britannia's lofty isle,
What shall I find to make the genius smile?

This could not come from C. who never left England; and in the second set, dated 1768, after alluding to the Wilds of America, he adds,

There gently moving through the vale,
Bending before the bustling gale,
Fell apparitions glide;
Whilst roaring rivers echo round,
The drear reverberating sound,
Runs through the mountain's side.

Concluding thus:

When wilt thou own a flame as pure,
As that seraphic souls endure,
And make thy Baker blest.

After this, shall we be told that these lines were written by Chatterton to the mistress of his soul? That love could not inspire him? and that even under this impression, hobbling and ungrammatical were his numbers, by way of grand proof that he could never have been the author of *Ella*?

If I may seem too warm in the eyes of the public, or of Dr. Sherwin, in any expressions that may have naturally occurred in this correction of an error, that might at any rate have been dangerous to the reputation of the unhappy poet, let it be attributed to a sentiment that I can never divest myself of—that men of great talents should be treated by the world as always living, and that he who would not defend their urns, would never

never have deserved their friendship, had they been his contemporaries.

Calver-street. Bristol, Your's, &c.
April 10, 1809. G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN medals you will find, not only the names of several princes unknown in history, but many of their exploits and events; the epochs of cities and governments; the different habits of every age and country; their deities and their respective temples, sacrifices, and altars.

In them you will meet with the names of an infinite number of cities which no longer exist, or are altered; of provinces, and for what they were peculiarly noted; and their genius and occupations; and of harbours, mountains and rivers; and, sometimes, their situation.

Thus these coins, anciently no more than the instruments of commerce, and the symbols of the first wants of mankind, being stamped only with an ox or a sheep, have come to be the depositaries of what was most singular, and of the most distinguished actions of nations. Hence, so many great men, especially those who were attached to history and the sciences, have often made them a part of their studies. From these coins it is, that Varro and Atticus took many of their heads and other decorations, for the trophy which they erected to virtue and patriotism. It is well known, that the Romans no sooner began to cultivate literature, than, convinced of the utility of medals, they were extremely curious in making collections of them. Certainly that of Augustus must have been immense, since Suetonius says, that in the Saturnalia he used to present his friends, not only with coins of all prices and different expressions, of the ancient kings, but also with foreign pieces which had never been current in the Empire; by foreign, I suppose, are meant all that were neither Greek nor Latin, but being struck in civilized nations, conveyed some historical knowledge. This abuse appears to have been excessive, for Seneca says, "that they were more frequently amassed as ornaments of saloons, than as helps to learning; and sometimes from a worse motive than splendour, a ridiculous ostentation, with which the rich are infatuated, of being lavish in every thing." In another place he exposes the taste in vogue—"that in

the midst of vice and ignorance, a library is become as indispensable an accompaniment of a great house, as offices, baths, and bagnios." However, from their acknowledged utility, their connection with the study of antiquity, the noble purposes to which learned men have applied them, and the number of events and chronological chasms which they have illustrated and supplied, they still retain their value in the republic of letters.

With respect to Inscriptions, they are of such use to history, that none who have excelled in it, ever supposed it unnecessary to consult them. No monuments whatever can come in competition with them for antiquity. They were known even before barks of trees were used for writing. Stone and metals appear to have been the only substances for writing in those times, when the elements of the sciences, or the history of the world were engraved, by the first learned men, on the columns mentioned by Josephus. This custom is also proved by those inscriptions fastened to columns, which, Porphyry (*De Abst. Anim.*) tells us, were preserved with so much care by the Cretans; and what puts the antiquity of these pieces out of all doubt is, that they describe the sacrifices of the Corybantes, and are quoted by Porphyry to prove, by the most ancient monuments, that the first sacrifices consisted only of the fruits of the earth, without any bleeding victims. But although Pliny asserts, that the first writing was on palm-leaves, and afterwards on the rind of certain trees, that this custom was subsequent to that we have mentioned is unquestionable; and, besides, the materials of which the first books were composed, is all he speaks of. "Euhemerus, according to Lactantius, had made a history of Jupiter, and the other fictitious gods, wholly taken from the religious inscriptions which were to be found in the most ancient temples, and chiefly in that of Jupiter Triphylus, where an inscription on a golden pillar testified, that it had been set up by the god himself." Porphyry, as cited by Theodoret, in his second discourse against the Greeks, says the same thing of Sanchoniathon—"he collected his ancient history from the records of all the cities, and the monuments in temples, which from the usage of those times could be no other than inscriptions." And Pliny himself, in his 9th book, relates, that the Babylonian astrologers used bricks to perpetuate their observations.

tions. "Among the Babylonians (says he) are to be found planetary observations, made 720 years ago, cut out on bricks." This was undoubtedly owing to a difficulty, or rather ignorance, of writing, which made it necessary to use solid bodies to keep the invention of arts and sciences, that they might not be effaced by barbarism, and a more enlightened posterity deprived of their use.

This custom, Sir, appears to have been of long continuance; for, in Porphyry, we find Arimnestus, the son of Pythagoras, offering in the temple of Juno a brass plate, containing a scheme of the sciences. "Arimnestus (says Malchus) on his return home, set up in the temple of Juno, a brass table as a gift to posterity: it was two yards in diameter, with this introduction: 'Arimnestus, the son of Pythagoras offered me to the deity of this temple, as the fruits of his wakeful nights, which were well compensated by the pleasure of an acquaintance with the sciences.'" Simus, the musician, having conveyed it away, assumed to himself a rule taken from it, and passed it upon the world as his own. The sciences exhibited were seven in number: but Simus, cutting off that part which contained one, occasioned the loss of all the others.

By this it appears, how long the great men of antiquity continued without any other means of acquiring those astonishing lights which they diffused over the world. Pythagoras and Plato are supposed to have learned philosophy only from the inscriptions engraven in Egypt on the columns of Mercury: this was likewise their method for the improvement of others. An Italian writer, in his *Chronicles of Calabria*, tells us, that "M. Aurelius kept, among his favourite curiosities, a stone which Pythagoras had placed over the door of his school, on which was this sentence, engraven by the philosopher's own hand: 'He, who knows not what he should know, is a brute among brutes; and he who knows no more, is but a man among brutes; but he is a god among men, who knows all he can know.'"—Even our inventive age has not a more effectual preservative against the injuries of Time, or any surer way of rendering the names of our heroes the admiration of posterity. It is, what Annibal did in a temple of Juno, in the province where he spent the summer after the battle of Cannæ: "He dedicated (says Livy) an altar, with a long detail of his achievements, engraven in

Punic and Greek." This instance, by the way, may corroborate the opinion, that all inscriptions, relative to the fame of great men, should be in the common language of the country where they are placed. This Annibal adopted, and no man was ever more sound of honour and reputation. The two languages he employed in his eulogium were certainly the most general of any. The Punic, unquestionably, had the preference in this inscription, as the language of those upon whom all his greatness depended; and when he added the language which was then the most universal, he was equally actuated by ambition and policy, by causing his enemies to repeat his praises, and recording to his descendants the superiority of Carthaginian valour.

The inscriptions which are likewise to be met with in Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Polyænus, Krantzius, Olaus Magnus, &c. the manner in which they are introduced, and the authorities drawn from them, are sufficient proofs that this was the primitive way of conveying instruction, or perpetuating glorious actions. This is more particularly confirmed in a dialogue of Plato, called *Hyparchus*, where it is said, that the son of Pisistratus, of the same name, ordered a system of agriculture to be carved on pillars, for the instruction of husbandmen. The universality of this practice likewise appears from this expression of St. Gregory of Nazianzen, in his funeral oration on his brother, where, speaking of his learning, he says, "the East and West are so many columns whereby it is made public;" so that it is not a groundless conjecture, that the archives of cities and empires, for a long time, consisted only of such memorials; I mean stones, marble and brass pillars, plates of copper, lead, and other metals. "Afterwards (says Pliny), public monuments and inscriptions on sheets of lead came in use: and in the Maccabees we find, that the treaty of alliance of the Jews with the Romans was written on plates of brass, which they sent to Jerusalem, that the Jews might always have before their eyes a memorial of the contract between them." It is probable, that the Lacedæmonian records were of similar materials. Tacitus alludes to the same practice among the Messenians, where he relates the disputes between them and the Spartans, concerning a temple of Diana—"The Messenians," says he, "produced the ancient division of Peloponnesus, made

made among the descendants of Hercules, and shewed, that the field, where stood the temple in dispute, had escheated to their King; that the proof of it had been cut on stone, and still subsisted in plates of brass." The original of Hesiod's works was written or cut upon sheets of lead, which were kept with the utmost care in the temple of the Muses in Bœotia. Had not these metals formerly been the depositaries of the laws, the judicious Sophocles would not have made Dejanira say, "I have performed every thing in its full extent; an immutable law on tables of brass was never more punctually observed." These tables were fastened to pillars in public places; witness that mentioned by Audocides to have been placed before the Senate-house, and which authorized the killing of that magistrate, who should reign after the subversion of the commonwealth. These inscriptions often contain a part of the history of states. Polyænus relates, that Alexander found in the palace in the kings of Persia a brass column, on which were cut not only the laws made by Cyrus, but a regulation for the sumptuous table of his successors. The Grecian conqueror had not probably at that time begun to indulge in Asiatic luxury; for, ordering the column to be removed, he said to his friends, "that documents of excess and intemperance did not become the residence of a king."

To these metallic inscriptions we owe the preservation of several facts recorded by historians; the treaties of monarchs, the conventions of nations, and the alliances of cities. They have transmitted the genealogies and the epitaphs of great men. Through them we become acquainted with the prayers made to the Pagan deities for all kinds of calamity and distress; their thanksgivings for miraculous cures and preservations, favourable seasons and victories in war; and innumerable other ancient customs. In short, in these monuments, the different alphabetical and numerical letters of different times may also be observed, a frequent subject of them are those votive tables, of which the title was always in verse, as may be proved from that of Arimnestus, and the following lines of the 8th book of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

Dant munera templis;
Addunt et titulos; titulus brevis carmen habebat.

Hence it is, that most of the ancient

Latin inscriptions are in verse. But the best proof of the value and authority of these memorials is the care with which they were collected by both Greeks and Romans. Among the moderns, Jo. Scaliger has taken the pains to reduce into tables those which had been collected before his time; and the name and sedulity of that prodigy of literature are surely a sufficient warrant for collecting and studying them.

O.
(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sorry I did not sooner pay attention to the wishes of your correspondent, Mr. James Rudge, who, in a letter of January last, solicited information on the subject of the commonly quoted lines,

"He that fights and runs away," &c.

In August, 1784, a similar application was made by letter, signed Q. in the *Morning Herald*, which, with the answer I enclose you for insertion.

Your's, &c. J. L.

Plymouth, April 10, 1809.

For the Morning Herald.

No. I.

MR. EDITOR,—Every body knows the following most beautiful lines:

"The man who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he who is in battle slain,
Can never rise to fight again."

Will any of our poetical correspondents be good enough to point out the author? If they should say that Butler was the author, and that they are in *Hudibras*, which twenty to one but they will, we request them to mention the page and the edition. A wager was some time ago made at Brookes's, of twenty to one, that the above lines were in *Hudibras*, and Dodsley was referred to as the arbiter. Dodsley laughed at the idea of a difficulty. "Every fool," says he, "knows that they are in *Hudibras*." "Will you be good enough then," says George Selwyn, "to inform an old fool, who is at the same time your wise worship's most humble servant, in what canto of *Hudibras* they are to be found." Dodsley took down the volume, but he could not find the place. He promised

to find it against the next day; but the next day he was forced to confess, that a man might be ignorant of the fact without being a fool. It is not yet discovered.

Q.

For the Morning Herald.

No. II.

MR. EDITOR,—In answer to your correspondent Q. I. send for your insertion, an extract from the third canto, part the third of Hudibras, (lines 235 to 244) which I take to have been the original from whence the passage he alludes to was taken.

"Beside our bangs of man and beast,
Are fit for nothing now but rest,
And for a while will not be able
To rally, and prove serviceable;
And therefore I, with reason, chose
This stratagem to amuse our foes,
To make an honourable retreat,
And wave a total sure defeat;
For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

For the Morning Herald.

No. III.

MR. EDITOR,—I am extremely happy to inform your correspondent Q. that Dodsley is the *old fool*, and also that the author of those beautiful lines in your to-day's paper, is not known; but that they are to be found in Pearch's Collection of Poems, 3d vol. 2d edit. page 84. I confess, a man may be ignorant of a fact, without being a fool; but a fool is always ignorant, and denies it too.

Your's, &c.

POTUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF late, I have seen Mr. Hall's name not unfrequently in your valuable miscellany. In page 28, of what he terms Discoveries respecting Ice, Heat, and Cold, published the other year, he tells us, "that salmon deposit the ova that produce their young in shallow water, where they find ice already formed; or where instinct tells them, that such will soon be the case. Under the covert, (he says) to us a cold, but to them a genial bed, the males throw out their spawn; which, being instantly taken in at the mouth by the females, always attending upon these occasions, and proceeding, not to the stomach, but to a

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different quarter, impregnates, in a few days, the millions of ova she contains.—These having been thrown out by her in shallow places, where instinct tells her the air, in the act of freezing, will reach them; she immediately covers them, and returns; and the little animal, contained in each ova, is in a short time able to swim and shift for itself. "He adds, page 29," it is uniformly found that the ova of the female, of many, if not of all the tribes of oviparous fishes, are impregnated before thrown out."

The impregnation of the ova of fishes, before their being thrown out by the female, is to me, I confess, a new doctrine, and, as I have my doubts about it. I should be glad to know if this reverend correspondent of your's, or any of your readers, can tell me whether it be true or false.

Your's, &c.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Hackney, Middlesex, May 2, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the POOR LAWS, and on the most effectual MEANS of providing for the POOR.

(Continued from p. 354.)

IT is manifest from the preambles and provisions of the several acts, passed for the better ordering of the poor, that the legislature always regarded their condition with much consideration and solicitude, and never remitted its endeavours to find out and enforce the best system of laws, as it appeared at the time, for their relief and management, consistently with the public welfare. Employment for all the able, and relief for the unable poor, were the injunctions of the act of the 43d Eliz. as we have seen, and the present enormous assessments for their maintenance are grounded on a departure from these injunctions of the statute, on a neglect of setting to work the parish poor, children, adults, and aged, according to their abilities; and the weight of this heavy tax on the community will never be materially lightened but by a national establishment, whereby the overseers of parishes may be able to refer every one under their care, man, woman, and child, idle and in want, and neither sick nor impotent, to a place where divers works are carried on and prosecuted on a system of regular and productive industry, and so diversified, that the inmates, according to their ages and sexes, may be sorted together in the perform-

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ance of works suited to their several abilities; and their relief, when demanded, of their parishes be thus made to proceed wholly, or in great part, from its best source, the well-earned wages of their own labour. Every endeavour to relieve property from the heavy and increasing drain on it, for the maintenance of the parish poor, which does not embrace some sure and effectual mode of employing the able part of them, and which, for want of such mode, allows them to eat their parochial allowances in idleness, discontent, and mischief, will fail, as it has hitherto done, of effecting its end; but with such means, wisely regulated and duly enforced, the attainment of this great national object may be considered nearly as a matter of certainty. That such places of divers employments cannot be established in single parishes with any prospect of advantage, has already been shewn; we must therefore look to a combination of parishes, within certain limits, for the settlement of such places, whereby the local disadvantages incidental to small communities might be overcome in the extent and magnitude of the establishment.

The co-operation of neighbouring parishes, in aid of any other whose inhabitants could not levy among themselves sufficient money for the employment and relief of the poor, was enjoined by the act of Eliz. This principle was recognized and extended by the act 9th Geo. I. c. 7, whereby parishes of small extent might unite with them in support of a house for keeping, maintaining, and employing their poor, and might contract for the maintenance of the poor of other parishes; and since that time many neighbouring parishes in different counties have been incorporated, by private acts of Parliament, for these purposes; and to facilitate such incorporations, and remedy some defects in the act last mentioned, the public act of the 22d Geo. III. ch. 80, was passed, whereby parishes, not more than ten miles distant from the common workhouse might, by agreement of two-thirds, in number and value, of the owners and occupiers of land, &c. duly qualified to vote, be united for the better relief and employment of their poor, under certain conditions. This act, the provisions of which it is optional in parishes to adopt or not, does not appear to have been very extensively acted on; by it the duty of

overseers is confined to making and collecting the rates, and a new description of officers, called Guardians, are invested with all the other powers in authority usually appertaining to the office of overseer. The poor-houses to be provided under this act are for the reception of the "sick, infirm, and aged poor, unable to procure their livelihood, together with children, orphans, and such as go with their mothers for sustenance." These houses, therefore, under this character, are merely asylums for the *unable* poor; but, from what has been before observed, it should seem, that this description of paupers, if associated, had better be so disposed of, within their respective parishes, than crowded, many together, in larger houses of incorporated parishes.

Let us now see, how far it may be practicable to fulfil the intentions before suggested, namely, of providing adequate means whereby the overseers of parishes, throughout England and Wales, might be enabled to conform themselves to the spirit of the act of the 43d Eliz. by setting to work all the able paupers of their respective parishes, who may apply to them for parish relief.

To accomplish this very important object, it is proposed, that the several counties of England and Wales, be divided into districts, and that the several parishes within each district, not acting under any special act of Parliament, nor that of the 22d Geo. III. for the better relief and employment of the poor, be incorporated together, for the maintenance and employment of such of their poor as are able to contribute, by their labour, towards their support. That these districts comprehend a greater or less number of parishes, according to the extent and populousness of them; no parish being included within any district, whose nearest limits to the place of employment exceed ten miles, and the number of inhabitants of no district to exceed 40,000, according to the abstract of returns to the Population Act. But for the accommodation of parishes, which, by local situation, might not fall within the limits of any incorporation, it is proposed, that the overseers of such parishes be authorised to send their poor, of the description mentioned, to the nearest district house of work, under regulated terms, and that no other farming of the poor be allowed. These work-houses, houses of industry, or, as I would denominate them, District Manufactories, must be

be placed as central as possible within the respective districts, and sundry works be carried on in them, so as to suit the different ages, capacities, and powers of the intended inmates, none of whom should be under five years of age, nor be otherwise in a state of positive impotency. None of these paupers would be permanently (meaning for the term of their lives) resident in these houses. The adults likely to continue longest, would be such as, though not unable to perform work or services calculated for them, under proper inspection, might, by bodily or mental defects, be disqualified from getting their livelihood at large; to which might be added, those who may be debarred by bad characters from getting customary work: next to these younger ones, of both sexes, of infirm constitutions, unfit for active life, might remain till perfected in some useful art, whereby to get their future living elsewhere. Healthy boys and girls, the offspring of parents who have more children than they can support, orphans and bastards, will for the most part be inmates from the time of admission till 13 or 14 years of age, to be then apprenticed according to the existing laws, or otherwise disposed of for their future welfare out of the house. The other able adults of both sexes, a few only, resident for want of work, would be continually fluctuating; to promote which, a system of communication throughout the respective districts may be settled, so that out-employment would soon be heard of for those who say they cannot get work, and the diligent performance of tasks enforced at the manufactory would leave no inducement for the idle to prefer it before their customary labour. The real interest of all these inmates would require a complete separation of them, not only of sexes but of ages. The younger classes of children, boys and girls, should not exceed ten or eleven years of age, whilst the elder classes would consist of those from these ages till their departure. Of the adults, both men and women, those of notoriously bad characters, admissible only by necessity, should have no intercourse whatever with the others of their respective sexes; and since all the unable poor from age, accidents, or sicknesses, idiots, cripples, lunatics, or early childhood, would be provided for elsewhere, the number of inmates in the manufactories of the most populous districts would not at any given time be likely to exceed one fortieth, or, perhaps, one

fiftieth part of the population. The buildings required, for each manufactory, should be calculated to hold from 500 to 1000 persons, according to the population of the district, and, besides, the dwelling parts would consist of shops and work-rooms, store and warehouses, together with husbandry offices. The works to be carried on, within these buildings, should comprehend the several branches of the woollen, hemp, flax, iron, leather, straw, osiers, rushes, cotton, and perhaps silk, and other manufactures and trades, together with husbandry and domestic work; and from these sources full employment might be obtained, suited to the talents of the several inmates, without overcharging any branch or trade with too many hands. Some of the trades might be carried on for the benefit of the poor exclusively, to supply them with useful and necessary household goods, cloathing, and working tools, at reduced prices; others, with a view to greater profit. The kinds of work too may be preferred for employment in the different districts, so as to give facility to the prevalent manufactures of the division or county, and that there should be as little interference as possible to the prejudice of such manufacturers; many of the inmates, if applied for, might be engaged in their services, and who, being secured in these places from waste and damage of their materials, and sure of dispatch and well-directed execution of their work, would find it their interest to engage them under proper covenants; and these engagements would, as far as they extended, operate to release the directors of the district house from the trouble and charges of providing raw materials for the employment of the inmates. But that there should be at no time a want of such materials, in any district house to be pleaded in excuse for intermission of work, there should be established, at the most central manufactory in each county, a depot for materials, of most current requisition, such as hemp, flax, wool, leather, &c. These articles might be obtained in large masses, and consequently on the best terms, by tenders to the justices of the peace at the quarter sessions, in consequence of their advertisements for the same, and being warehoused would afford certain and cheap markets at all times in each county, so as to fulfil the demands of the several district houses therein. And in order that these paupers might exercise their tasks, under the best advantages,

vantages, the most perfect machines, implements, and tools, must be provided, and vigilant and faithful teachers engaged to instruct and assist in the use and management of them; and thus provided with the means of carrying a system of industry, on an enlarged scale, into execution, and conducted under wise regulations of proper encouragement and necessary concern, may not its success in effecting a radical reform of the poor, and bettering their condition, as well as in reducing the rates levied for their maintenance by their own productive labour be reasonably expected? But it will not be alone sufficient, that the inmates be employed diligently to fulfil all the advantages from the union of parishes for the purposes mentioned; but it will be necessary also, that the means be added of feeding and cloathing them frugally: the latter will arise out of their own labour, but for the former it will be indispensable, that each district manufactory be accommodated with ample appurtenant land, and therefore that it be placed in a retired situation, and that this may admit of suitable allotments for gardens and orchards, woodland for future fuel and repair timbers, for potatoe ground of large extent, and for the cultivation of hemp and flax in fit soils, besides the ordinary demands for pasture and tillage; and foreseeing, that a considerable proportion of it may be indifferent in quality, each district house should have attached or belonging to it an acre, or nearly so, for each inmate it is calculated to contain. With this provision for their frugal maintenance, added to the value of labour, with reason to be reckoned, it would not be too much to expect, that the more constant inmates of these manufactories would in a few years, on an average, wholly or in great part, earn their subsistence. The adults, even those only half able, would to a certainty earn enough to support themselves; and none but children under eight years of age would be likely to earn less. As for such paupers as would be sent to the district manufactory for temporary causes, these would be employed to the best advantage; remain only whilst the causes continue, and at their departure receive wages for the work performed by them, deducting frugally for diet and lodging; nor should they, by indulgence of any kind, diet, lodging, or remission of employment, be tempted, needlessly, to protract their residence in the manufactory. For the other inmates, in so far

as their earnings collectively fall short of the expence of their maintenance. The incorporated parishes should pay per head for their respective parishioners, and parishes not incorporated, whose paupers are farmed, would have to pay extra on account of outset expences, to which they had not contributed.

The chief objections to this plan will be the outset expences, the difficulty of procuring land, the inconveniency of attendance for inspection and controul, and the chance of abuses in various ways; but before we endeavour to obviate these objections, it may be proper to observe, that a belief has very long prevailed, that no plan of employment for the parish poor can be of general good to the community, since, in proportion as these execute any given quantity of work, an equal quantity of employment will be withdrawn from the other poor. This opinion was always a fallacy, and is now known to be so. The commerce of this country has opened vents for English manufactures, which were heretofore not contemplated even in fancy. To compare our present demands for industry, or our present exports, with those of former times, would be like comparing London at the beginning and end of the 18th century; moreover, the use of all articles of necessity, as well as of ornament, are doubled, nay, quadrupled at home, in modern times. Things deemed indispensable now, and many of them superfluous enough God knows, were never dreamt of in the time of De Foe, who first started this objection to the employment of the parish poor. For my part I should not entertain a doubt, that if all the unemployed able poor of the kingdom were at work to-morrow on articles of real use and needful comfort, to be sold 10 or 12 per cent. cheaper to those who cannot now procure them at all, or who must forego other conveniences to obtain them, that there would be no danger of an accumulation on hand, and that it would diffuse a mass of substantial happiness over the whole inferior part of the community. With respect to the outset expences, the necessary buildings, though durable and convenient, should be plain as possible; and with proper care and prudent management, no district house and offices, need cost more than some of our houses of industry of incorporated parishes, and which cost has been amply provided for by consequent savings in the rates of such parishes; and in order to provide for these expences

in the easiest way, each parish might borrow a certain part of its quota on the security of its rates, paying interest for it till discharged, which, I trust, would be effected in a very few years, if a moiety of what was saved by the establishment to each parish, compared with preceding years, were applied annually to this purpose. The apparent difficulty of procuring land will be removed by taking it from wastes and commons, the proprietors and occupiers of which, lords of manors and commoners, are most interested in the reduction of the poor's rate; nor can there be much doubt of procuring the requisite quantity within any space of country of 50 or 60 miles in circumference; and how can such land be improved more expeditiously and beneficially for the public, than by placing such a population on it? We have been paying of late years millions of money annually for the encouragement of foreign agriculture for quantities of corn, which in a few years these lands, under successful management, will be competent to supply. The draught-work too on these lands might be executed chiefly by oxen instead of horses, and thereby afford examples in every district of that sort of husbandry, which the public interest requires to be more generally adopted. To facilitate the means of attendance for inspection and controul, many persons in each district must be appointed to discharge these duties.—Suppose two guardians be chosen in each parish for every hundred pounds raised on an average of three preceding years to the poor's rate, and that 12,000*l.* per annum have been collected within the whole district, then will the number of guardians be 240, to which add churchwardens and overseers, guardians by office, 100 more—total, 340. The guardians so elected might chuse 24 directors from among themselves, or other qualified persons within the district, and these latter so chosen might appoint weekly, monthly, and quarterly committees of directors and guardians, so as to have a routine of attendance for the year with little inconveniency to the individuals, by about 80 persons: these committees will be able to fulfil their respective duties with less trouble and in less time than is required for the ordinary business before committees of incorporated houses of industry, by whom cognizance is taken of matters not meant to be of inquiry at the district houses, namely, about granting relief to the out-poor, of

settlements, removals, &c.; all which considerations would be left to the managers of the home poor in the respective parishes, to whom the merits of these cases would be best known. To remove the last objection, with any promise of certainty, is indeed difficult—*hæc labor, hoc opus est.* Our security in this respect must depend on vigilance of inspection, and publicity of proceedings; to insure this, the duties of the several committees, calculated to improve all favourable circumstances, and to detect and expose, with certainty of fidelity, what may be amiss, must be well defined, clearly explained, and faithfully performed; for which purpose minutes should be made by each committee, and signed by the members present at their respective sittings, of every thing worthy of notice, in detail; and that these minutes might not be slurred over, as things to be forgotten as soon as made, those of the several weekly committees in each district should be fairly transcribed every three months, and copies thereof be sent to the churchwardens of each incorporated parish, for the information of the parishioners thereof; and again, these minutes, together with the whole detail of management of each and every district manufactory in the kingdom should be collated, and an abstract of the whole be laid before Parliament annually, wherein should be noticed, with scrupulous exactness, whatsoever was praise-worthy, and to be imitated, or blameable, and to be reprobated, in the respective manufactories; and for greater publicity, these abstracts should be published, whereby every apparent or real abuse would be exposed to public animadversion and reproach, thus operating as the most feasible check against neglects and misconduct, against the commission, or certainly against the continuance, of improper transactions. Another objection might possibly be added, and thought of some weight, namely, that by carrying on this scene of industry in the district manufactories, whether on account of the establishment, or of manufacturers, much and different kinds of work will be withdrawn from the out-poor; but in answer to this it may be observed, that the district manufactories will be open to receive such of them as may be thereby affected, where they will perform the same work, with greater security, to the younger females especially, against corruption of their morals. (It cannot be well doubted, that the manufactories supply a considerable

able proportion of the public prostitutes). Neither would many of the younger inmates be instructed with a view to the permanent exercise of handicraft works, the healthy ones of both sexes would be otherwise disposed of at early ages, and thereby make room for others. Neither would the degree of skill acquired at such ages enable them to execute work to be put in competition with that of the out-adult poor engaged in similar pursuits. The necessary separation of sexes and ages, with proper restraints and diligent employment, which would be exacted at the district manufactories would check unnecessary application for admission to them, as before suggested; and to those admitted, each house should be a school of mental discipline, as well as of bodily action, of cleanliness, and instruction, of useful occupation, and strict moral conduct.—The health of the inmates should be consulted in wholesomeness of diet, in airiness of apartments, and in timely remissions of labour. The boys, at 11, in the intermissions of their other pursuits, might begin and continue to learn the military manual, not as a task, but as a recreation for present healthy exercise, and to enable them hereafter, on emergencies, to act more promptly and effectively in the protection of their country. The girls of the same age should be taken by rotation into the kitchen, wash-house, laundry, and be practised in all needful domestic work, to fit them for services in private families at their departure, and for their future destinations in life; but it is highly probable, that many of these of both sexes will, from the skill acquired by them in different crafts, be sought for and taken, without fee, as apprentices at earlier ages than that proposed for the ordinary term of their residence in the district house.

And thus having provided, in a way consonant to the spirit of the act of the 43d Eliz. for the employment of all able paupers, and also for their frugal maintenance, let us further endeavour to shew how that description of needy poor, the impotent and infants, who are unable to earn any thing in aid of their support, may be provided for with most comfort to themselves and least expence to the public. These paupers, in my judgment should remain in their respective parishes, and those who cannot be otherwise disposed of be maintained in parish houses, houses of refuge for the aged and impotent; and that these helpless people

might have the best chance for peace and quietness among themselves, and considering the fretfulness which the temper of many, by age and bodily defects, are liable to, they should be placed in small rather than in large communities. To prevent, therefore, any of these houses from being overcrowded at any time, all those who can be boarded out with relations, friends, or other householders, willing to take them at or under the average cost of their maintenance within the house, and others who can be lodged out, and dieted in the house, should be so disposed of; and after deducting from the elder poor of the whole district, all those who might by some remaining ability be taken into the district manufactory, and such as may be disposed of in the ways just mentioned, the inmates in these houses of refuge would not be inconveniently numerous, and might therefore be managed and provided for with little trouble, and at moderate expence. These parish-houses and permanently helpless poor, as well as others labouring under temporary incapacities from sicknesses, should be under the direction and management of the churchwardens and overseers of their respective parishes, with whom I would propose to associate, in the execution of these duties, a given number, according to the extent and population of each parish, of guardians elect, but not officiating at the district manufactory; forming thereby parochial weekly committees, to which other resident parishioners, magistrates, and gentlemen, qualified to be directors of the district manufactory, should be visitors. The guardians so chosen or selected should be permanent committee men, and excused, whilst so engaged, from serving on committees at the district manufactory: they, therefore, would soon be competent, from experience, to advise the annual officers, ignorant of their duty at the commencement, and often for the whole term of their service, in all obscure and disputed concerns of the parish: so protected, the office of overseer would be less invidiously thought of by the poor in general, who are often misled by those of the worst characters, not gratified with profuse and unmerited relief. The poor would soon be led to confide in parochial committees so constituted, and would, under such protection, certainly be safe from any unjust denial of succour in their necessities. With respect to the more active duties of the overseers, such as making

making and collecting the rates, distributing allowances, receiving and removing paupers, &c. these might be fulfilled by them as at present, according to regulations settled at the Committee Meetings. But however humanely the helpless poor be treated, in their infirmities, under the existing laws and general conduct of parishes, the more worthy part of them, reduced to this dependent state by misfortunes more than faults, cannot feel themselves as parish paupers, but in a most pitiable condition, and it would greatly aggravate these sensations were the parish badges, as by law directed, to be imposed on them. A power has been, therefore, given by a later law to magistrates when persuaded of the personal merits of such deserving poor, to excuse them from being so notoriously degraded: but this power of discriminating, even if we can suppose that partiality would never operate in its application, has rendered the duty of overseers, if inclined to fulfil this law, as they are in strictness obliged under a penalty to do, a more invidious task, and hence the imposition of badges on parish paupers has been very generally discontinued. In a late intended bill it was proposed, that persons becoming chargeable to their parishes through idleness and misconduct be badged, whilst on parish relief, on the upper garment, with the words, Criminal Poor: but, leaving such to be properly punished as rogues and vagabonds, let us see if it be not practicable to discriminate, without any risque of partiality or injustice, and wise to denote publicly the provident from the improvident poor, those who, with the means in their power, neglect to lay up some provision for themselves against the time when their health and strength shall fail them, and those who fulfil this obligation to themselves and families. The means to be relied on for the attainment of these views, are comprehended in a general establishment of friendly societies and parochial funds, combining together under one or both denominations, by present monthly contributions, future relief for members subscribing thereto, not only temporary allowances in casual sicknesses, but permanent stipends in old age, or premature impotency: but though such societies and funds may be established in all parishes or districts, the poor must remain at liberty, whether to become subscribers to them, or not. These engagements must be on their part voluntary, and no otherwise to be influenced than

by offering them present and future advantages, more than equal to their immediate pecuniary sacrifices, which, to fulfil the intention effectually, cannot be less from each member than 5d. or 6d. per week. Those among the poor who may be desirous of becoming subscribers to these funds, but who, though sober and laborious, are unable to make full payments thereto, upon satisfying the committee of such inability and laudable conduct, should be entitled to receive one moiety of their contribution from their respective parishes, and not on that account be deemed parish paupers. The members of these societies will rarely be inmates of the district manufactory, only so in cases of non-employment, which would, to men of correct conduct, rarely happen; but they might have occasion, in cases of large families, or unhealthy wives, to send one or more able children thither, in which case, instead of applying to the parish officers, they might state their difficulties to the stewards of their respective clubs, who, after having given notice thereof to the parish committee, might, with their approbation, be authorized to give an order for the reception of such member's child, or children, into the district manufactory; and all inmates by such orders might be classed in the house as meritorious or provident poor; and, as such, be allowed preference in accommodations and employments, and be allowed a larger proportion of their earnings for encouragement. The younger ones too may be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, whereas all other inmates should be deemed and treated as parish paupers; be instructed in reading only; and be without exception badged as the law directs, or at least wear a discriminating habit: nor should these improvident poor in their respective parishes, whilst on parish relief, either occasional or permanent, be excused from wearing the parish-badge. The provident poor, non-parishioners where resident, with the indulgencies proposed at the district manufactory for themselves and families, would rarely incur the liability of removal, under the acts of settlement, to their proper parishes; but to protect them more effectually from such possible inconveniences, every member of any provident club or society as before mentioned, having been resident in any parish for the space of three years, not convicted of any crime punishable with degradation, and who has been a member of such society for two years, and made
good

good his payments thereto, might, on these circumstances being verified under the hands of two officers of the parish in which he resides, and of one steward of the club in which he has been enrolled, be entitled to a certificate from his proper parish, with all the privileges thereto by law allowed. The power now possessed by parish officers of refusing certificates to their ex-poor might be thus relaxed in favour of the provident poor, with public advantage, and without partial detriment to any parish whatsoever. Other indulgences might be suggested for for this class of inmates in the district manufactories; and out of these houses a marked preference may be shewn by magistrates in the disposal of forfeitures, and by trustees of charities, as well as by the benevolent in general, in favour of the provident poor, by which means their numbers would from prudence, if not from inclination, in a few years be greatly multiplied to the certain relief of the parish rates, and general amendment of the morals and manners of the inferior part of the community.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to send you a List of the foolish and absurd actions mentioned by the Greeks; and used by them, as a kind of proverbs, more than two thousand years ago. Those of your readers, who are well acquainted with the history of modern times and the colloquial language of this country, will be able to judge how far the nations of Europe have, by adopting these, approved of them. When the Greeks meant to say that a man was absurdly, foolishly, or improperly employed, they used to say,

He ploughs the air.

- washes the Ethiopian.
- measures a twig.
- opens the door with an ox.
- demands tribute of the dead.
- holds the serpent by the tail.
- takes the bull by the horns.
- is making clothes for fishes.
- is teaching an old woman to dance.
- is teaching a pig to play on a flute.
- catches the wind with a net.
- changes the fly into an elephant.
- takes the spring from the year.
- is making ropes of sand.
- sprinkles incense on a dunghill.
- is ploughing a rock.
- is sowing on the sand.
- is taking oil to extinguish the fire.

He chastises the dead.

- seeks water in the sea.
- puts a rope to the eye of a needle.
- is washing the crow.
- draws water with a sieve.
- gives straw to his dogs, and bones to his ass.
- numbeis the waves.
- paves the meadow.
- paints the dead.
- seeks wool on an ass.
- digs the well at the river.
- puts a hat on a hen.
- runs against the point of a spear.
- is erecting broken posts.
- fans with a feather.
- strikes with a straw.
- cleaves the clouds.
- takes a spear to kill a fly.
- washes his sheep with scalding water.
- speaks of things more ancient than Chaos.
- roasts snow in a furnace.
- holds a looking glass to a mole.
- is teaching iron to swim.
- is building a bridge over the sea, &c. &c.

Not insensible of the value and vast variety in your widely spreading Miscellany, I remain,
Your's, &c.
St. Martin's-lane. JAMES HALL.

May 5, 1809.

P. S. Could any of your readers tell me what is the origin of the phrase, "He does it under the rose?"—J. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the season of the year is approaching when the public are frequenting the watering-places either for the benefit of the saline springs, or the more gratifying pleasure of rural retirement, a short account of Lemington Priors will probably be acceptable to some of your numerous readers; no situation can be so highly favoured by nature, the springs, like the dews of heaven, appear inexhaustible, and tend very much to invigorate the frame, and in scorbutic, gouty, and rheumatic cases, are held in great repute. Several patients of the celebrated Dr. Cheshire, of Hinckley, have found much relief. For rural retirement it has no rival, being nearly in the middle of the kingdom within two miles of Warwick; a delightful morning's walk from Guy's Cliff, once the noted residence of our country's champion, and the venerable ruins of Kenilworth Castle; and about nine miles from this city: there is a stage coach passes through (on its way to Chester) which renders the communication easy, and the canal coming near the

the village makes the necessities of life moderate; the fertility and dryness of its situation renders it very healthy; the roads are likewise particularly clean and pleasant.

* "Lemington Priors takes its name from its situation on the south side of the river Leame. In the Conqueror's time Earl Roger held it to the extent thereof, being certified at two hides, which were valued at 4l. having two mills rated at 24s.

"The church, dedicated to all Saints, was originally but a chapel belonging to Wooton, being therewith confirmed to the canons of Kenilworth, by Ric. Peche, Bishop of Coventry, in Henry the Second's days, and appropriated to them by G. Muschamp, his successor, in King John's time, 1291. 19 Edw. I. it was valued at six marks over and above a pension of 20s. then issuing out of the abby of Malmsbury, and the vicarage at 20s. But in 26 Henry 8th. the same was valued at 6l. 10s. the pension at 33s. 4d. added by the canons of Kenilworth computed.

"All that is further observable touching this place, is that nigh to the east end of the church, is a spring of salt water (not above a stone's throw from the river Leame) whereof the inhabitants make use for seasoning of meat."

"Newbold Comyn. This place (the original occasion of whose name is discovered by the latter syllable *bold*, which in the Saxon language signifieth *house*) is one of those depopulated villages whereof John Rous" (an antiquarian and some time chantry-priest at Guy's Cliffe) "complained, and lyeth on the north side of Leame. In Edward Confessor's time it was the inheritance of one Vleucine, who gave it to the Abby of Malmsbury at such time as he was shorn a monk in that monastery; and by the Conq. Survey is certified to contain 3 hides, at which time there was a mill yielding 8s. per ann. the value of the whole being 50s. But it was not long after the Norman conquest that the Monks of Malmsbury enfeoffed one Radulphus Vicecomes in this their land at Newbold; which Ralph had issue, Wihert, and he a son called Anselme, who left one only daughter, sc. Joan, within age at her father's decease, and in ward to the Abbott, by whom she was given in marriage to Elias Comyn. From which Elias and Joan descended these Comyns,

who had their seat here, and for distinction from other Newbolds gave the addition of their own name to this place."

"In 31 Henry III. upon difference that grew betwixt John Comyn and Gefry de Simely, Lord of Radford, touching liberty of fishing in the river Leame, they came to an agreement that the said John should fish as far as his own land extended."

Such was the state in former times of these two villages, which constitute one parish, or constablewick; the river, which rises in this county, divides their districts, washing the banks from an eastern to a western direction; a handsome stone bridge of three arches has lately been erected, which holds a communication between the two villages, and from whence proceeds a road leading to this city, &c. Last summer, a new salt-spring (the first of the kind, I suppose) was opened on the Newbold side, at about the distance of twenty yards from the river and bridge, to which baths and proper conveniences will be made for using the Spa water. A new town is likewise building on this side for accommodation, which is marked out on an extensive scale;—the first stone was laid on Tuesday, 20th September, 1808, by John Tones, esq. the second by the Rev. James Waihouse; the third by Mr. B. Satchwell. Here there is a wonderful instance of the mutability of human affairs. To the tumultuous throng which once inhabited this village had succeeded the solitude of death; last year it was a pasture field which bloomed with verdure; again a village in opulence and magnitude is rising: but reflecting that if this very place did once exhibit this animated picture; who can assure me, that it will not be again desolated, and that another individual like our countryman Rous will not sit down amid silent ruins, and lament a people inurned, and their greatness changed into an empty name?

The first spring in freehold ground on the Lemington side was originally sought for by Mr. William Abbots, deceased, on the 14th January, 1736, who immediately erected a new set of hot and cold baths, being the first of the kind ever made here, and from the period which Dugdale wrote till then, I believe, it had remained much the same; so that from the exertions of the above individual, who lived to see his benevolent intentions usefully and generally adopted, this place may be said to have taken its rise.

* See Warren's Edit. of Dugdale, 1656.
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His baths were used the first week of June following, they are now called the Old Bath, and the public house, which he built, is now known by the name of the Bath Hotel. Since that period several new sets of hot and cold baths, extensive hotels, with neat and elegant houses, have been erected.

Broadgate, Coventry,
24th April, 1809.

Your's, &c.
W. GOODMAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXI.

OF THE EARLY LYRICK POETS OF GREECE.

IN a former paper, we traced the origin of the Ode, the manner in which it was composed and performed among the ancients, and the effect it commonly had upon the people in the early ages. In a brief enumeration of those who led the way in this branch of poetry, we discard all speculative enquiry as to the age which gave them birth, and shall content ourselves with giving that account of them, which has hitherto been generally followed. To consider each separately and at length, would extend this division infinitely beyond the limits we have assigned to others; and the little novelty which materials so scanty and so contradictory would produce, renders it the more necessary to compress the obscure scanty lyrics into one number.

Linus has the honour to be reckoned the first man in poetic story; though Pausanias* affirms that he either never composed any verses, or that none of his pieces ever descended to posterity. But according to Diodorus Siculus†, he wrote, in the Pelasgian tongue, the Acts of the first Bacchus, and other fabulous pieces. From this, it is not improbable, that there were two of this name, both celebrated for music and for poetry: and Suidas and Eusebius seem to be of this opinion. But their stories are so confounded, that it is impossible to distinguish the adventures of one from those of the other. Scaliger‡, indeed, acknowledges but one Linus, and reprehends Eusebius for dividing him into two. He was either of Chalcis, or of Thebes, the son of Apollo by Terpsichore; or, according to other accounts, the son of Mercury, or of Amphimarus, by Urania. If in a pedigree so doubtful we may chuse for ourselves, Mercury

seems to have a preferable claim to Amphimarus, or Apollo; for Linus is the supposed father of lyric poetry. He is also recorded as the instructor of Hercules in letters; but if the elder Orpheus was also his disciple, he must have been of too early an age to have been contemporary with Hercules, for Orpheus is placed eleven ages before the siege of Troy. Hercules may have been instructed by the Theban Linus, who was considerably junior to this of Chalcis. Linus of Thebes was the son of the poet Eumolpus, and imparted to Greece the knowledge of the globes. He also, before the time of Hesiod, composed a poem in which he gives the genealogy of the deities, though it is supposed to have differed from the theogony of Hesiod. He appears to have paid dearly for the honour of being the preceptor of Hercules, who knocked his brains out with the harp, upon which he was awkwardly attempting to play; though others state him to have been killed by Apollo, for daring to contend with him in music and verse. His fate seems to have occasioned great sorrow among the ancient Grecians, and introduced the custom of bewailing his death every year on Mount Helicon; where, before the usual sacrifices were offered to the Muses, verses were usually sung in his praise. To this custom Homer alludes.

Τοῖσιν δ' ἐν μεσσοσι πάσις φέρμεναι λυγρὴν
ἱμερόεν καὶ θάρσιν· Λίνον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν αἶθε
λεπταλὴν φωνή. Il. 18. 509.

Here a fair youth his tuneful ivory strung,
While his soft voice unhappy Linus sung.

For though Λίνος is rendered *chords* in this place by most translators, yet according to Pausanias,* we are to understand it of Linus the poet. But the propriety of the interpretation is doubted by Clarke.†

Next follows the celebrated name of Orpheus, whose story is so remarkably interesting in Virgil; but of this name again, grammarians reckon no fewer than five epic poets. Their histories are involved in fable, and their distinctions, of course, uncertain and obscure. The Thracian Orpheus, who is the elder of the name, is said to have been the disciple of Linus, and to have lived eleven ages before the Trojan war. The mysterious rites of Ceres and Bacchus are supposed to have originated with him;

* Bæotic, p. 585.

† Lib. 3. p. 140.

‡ In Euseb. ad Num. DXCVII.

* Lib. IX. cap. 29.

† See Note to V. 570.

but as these rites are evidently Egyptian, they must have been introduced only, not invented, by this Orpheus. The second was surnamed Ciconorus, and is said to have flourished two generations before the Trojan war; he was also an heroic poet, and wrote fables and hymns addressed to the deities. Orpheus Odrysus and Orpheus Camarinorus were epic poets; but he, who was surnamed Crotoniates, was contemporary with Pisistratus, and lived in great favour and familiarity at the Athenian court; he is said to have written the *Argonautics*, the hymns and the poems *de Lapidibus*, which are extant. It is difficult to say, to which of these it was that the ancients ascribed such extraordinary powers. All the poets have joined in celebrating the wonderful effects of his lyre. Ovid* gives us a list of forest trees that danced to his music. Seneca† gives him power over woods, rivers, rocks, wild beasts, and infernal spirits. Manilius‡ enumerates all the supernatural properties of his lyre. And even Horace thus speaks of him:

Sylvestres homines sacer interpretsque Deorum
Cedibus & victu fædo deterruit Orpheus,
Dicens ab hoc lenire tigres rabidosque leones.

Ar. Poet. v. 391.

Musæus, like his two predecessors, has reached our times with no positive testimonies, but his name and the general praise once ascribed to his verse; he is said to have been the scholar, if not the son, of Orpheus; and was, like him, esteemed as a prophet as well as a poet. Strabo, in the sixteenth book of his *Geography* places him among the *Μαῖαι*; and Pausanias§, who calls him one of the *Χρησμολόγοι*, says that he had seen some of his predictions. At Athens, within the old bounds of the city, was a little hill, where Musæus was said to have sung his verses, and where he was afterwards buried. It appears that it was afterwards turned into a fortification, and from him, derived the name of *Muserum*. Pausanias|| seems to think that the pieces commonly attributed to Musæus, in his time, were the works of Onomacritus, and that there were no certain remains of Musæus, except his hymn to Ceres. The beautiful story of Hero and Leander

passes under his name; a poem which Scaliger* has mentioned with the utmost extravagance of praise; he asserts, that it supplied the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* with some of their finest ideas. But as the name of Musæus so often occurs in the ancient Greek authors and their interpreters, without the slightest hint of his having written any such poem; and some manuscripts having been discovered, where the work is inscribed *Μεσαίε τῷ Σεραμάλιχῳ*, it has been generally supposed that it was written, not by the old Musæus, but by some learned grammarian of the same name, who lived in all probability about the fifth century†. In its uncommon sweetness and beautiful simplicity, it is not unworthy of the ancient bards. There were no less than seven poets of the name of Musæus, but it is unnecessary to enumerate them.

Tyrtæus belongs to history, rather than to fable. He was born at Miletus, but lived at Athens, where he maintained himself by his elegiac music, his pipe, and his school. He flourished about 684 years before Christ. His story is one of the finest of antiquity, and the glorious success of his verses advanced his name to rank among the greatest heroes, as well as the noblest poets. The story itself is too well known to be repeated here; but we observe that Scaliger; must be mistaken in placing Tyrtæus in the 36th Olymp. for, according to Pausanias, §the second Messenian war, in which the poet so much contributed to render the Spartans victorious, was in the fourth year of the 23d Olymp. His works were, the "Polity of the Lacedæmonians," and several elegies and odes, some fragments only of which are now extant.

Archilochus is placed by Eusebius in the 29th Olymp. though A. Tellius asserts that he flourished in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, King of Rome, i. e. in the 27th Olymp. Scaliger indeed would bring him down even two hundred years lower, to the reign of Darius Hystaspis; but he seems to want authority for this chronological position. The poet was born at Paros, a small island in the Egean sea, and, by his own account, of very mean parents. He is the supposed author of *Iambic* verse; but, as it should

* Metam. Fab. 2 lib. 10.

† Herc. Fur. 569.

‡ At Lyra diductis &c.

§ In Phocic. p. 632.

|| Attic. p. 39.

* Poetic. Lib. 5. c. 2.

† Vid. Dan. Pareruni in Mut.

‡ Ad. Euseb. Num. 1383.

§ Messen. p. 243.

|| Lib. 17. c. 24.

seem upon no other testimony than this of Horace,

Archilochum proprio rabies armavit *Iambo*.

For it appears from Aristotle,* that this verse was considerably more ancient than Archilochus, and that the *Margites* of Homer was of that description. Horace allude† to a story told of Archilochus, that having been refused the daughter of Lycambes, who, at first, had promised her in marriage to him, he pursued them with such severity of invective, as to compel both father and daughter to destroy themselves. Like Horace, he appears to have been deficient in personal courage‡, though one of his pieces contains the following boast:—

Ἐγὼ δ' ἐγὼ θεράπων μὲν Εὐναλίοιο ἀνακλῶ,
καὶ μῦσων ἑσλὸν δῶρον ἐπιζάμενος.

The King of War does my first service claim:
And the fair Muse inspires the second flame.

He is charged too with the more serious defects of lasciviousness, and a violence of disposition which disgraced his talents. Upon his merit as a poet, Quintilian§ has this observation; “he excels in energy of style, his periods are strong, compressed and brilliant, replete with life and vigour; so that if he be second to any, it is from defect of subject, not from natural inferiority of genius.” He appears to have written elegies, satires, odes, and epigrams, but of all these we have only the above quotation, and one epigram, left. In the *Anthologia*, there is a short epitaph on this ancient poet.

Of Stesichorus or Stersichorus, we have only some trifling fragments. His name was originally Tisias; but he derives that by which he is better known from having been the first who taught the chorus to dance to the Lyre. He was born at Himera, a city in Sicily, in the 37th Olymp. and a contemporary with Solon. He appears to have been conspicuous for wisdom and authority among his fellow-citizens, and to have been concerned in the public transactions between that state and the tyrant Phalaris. When they chose that prince for their commander, and were proceeding to vote him a guard for his person, the poet strenuously opposed the design; and, by an appropriate fable||, made them sensi-

ble of their folly. Phalaris, in revenge, intercepted him in his passage to Corinth, and intended to put him to death; but becoming better acquainted with his talents, and the excellence of his character, he honourably returned him to his native city, and from that time became his friend and benefactor. There is an epistle from Phalaris* to the poet himself, in which he exhorts him to carry on the design of his muse, and, if writing against tyranny, not to suppress any expression, from the dread of his resentment. As the epistles of Phalaris are, however, by many suspected not to be genuine, the authenticity of this anecdote must rest upon the degree of credit we allow them. Stesichorus died in Olymp. 56, at Catania, in Sicily, and a magnificent tomb was erected to his memory, near one of its gates. It was composed of eight columns, had eight steps and eight angles after the cabalistical numbers of Pythagoras, whose mysterious philosophy was then in fashion. The cubic number of eight was emblematical of strength, solidity, and magnificence; hence the proverb Πάντα Οκτώ, by which was meant any thing perfect or compleat.

Alcæus flourished in the 44th Olymp. at Mitylene in the island of Lesbos, and was accounted one of the greatest lyrics of antiquity. He was a contemporary of Sappho, and born in the same place. He was a man of the first rank in that little state, and headed the people when they asserted their liberty against the tyrant Pittacus. He was at first unsuccessful, being compelled to leave the city; but returning with a more powerful force, he expelled the tyrant, and restored the ancient privileges of the city. He appears to have been remarkable for his desire of military fame. In some lines preserved in Athenæus†, he enumerates the shields and helmets, belts and ensigns, which decorated his house.

Μαρμαρεὶ δὲ μέγας δόμος χαλχῷ.
Πᾶσα δ' ἄρ' Ἀρεὶ κεκρόσμηται σείνη
λαμπραῖσι κυνέαισιν.

With burnished brass my spacious rooms are
decked;

And polished helmets consecrate my house
To the fierce god of War.

His personal courage, however, if we may credit Herodotus‡, did not correspond with these external marks. In a battle between the Mitylenians and the

* Poet cap. 4.

† Lib. 1. Epist. 19.

‡ Strab. Lib. 12. p. 549.

§ Instit. lib. 10. c. 1.

|| Aris. Rhet. lib. 2. c. 21.

* Epist. 147.

† Lib. 14. p. 627.

‡ Lib. 5.

Athenians, in which the latter were victorious, Alcæus fled, and left his shield to the enemy, who hung it up in triumph in the temple of Pallas. It should seem that notwithstanding the merit of having resisted the tyranny of Pittacus, he was afterwards suspected of entertaining himself designs inimical to the freedom of his country. He was a warm but unsuccessful admirer of Sappho. Aristotle* has recorded in a short and well known dialogue, the rebuke she gave him. With this attachment to Sappho and other women, and the character of a great drinker, he united the vice so common among the Greeks. To this Horace, with whom he has been frequently compared, and between whom, indeed, there were some points of resemblance,—alludes in one of his odes:

Liberum et Musas, Veneremq. & illi
Semper hærentem puerum canebat;
Et Lycam nigris oculis, nigroque.
Crine decorum.†

But his merit as a poet was undisputed; and though his writings were chiefly in the Lyrick strain, his genius was capable of dignifying the sublimest objects. His style was lofty and vehement, which made Quintilian‡ observe, that he deserved the golden *plectrum*, as is bestowed on him by Horace, for his poems against the oppression of tyrants. There remain only a few fragments collected by Fulvius Ursinus. They were never printed separately, but may be found in the various editions of the early Lyrick poets.

We close this list with the celebrated name of Sappho, which has the misfortune, like all those which we have enumerated, of presenting a very confused, though popular story. She, like Alcæus, was born at Mitylene, in Lesbos, at the same period; that is, under the government of Pittacus. Her mother's name was Cleis, but that of her father is by no means so certain, as Suidas mentions no less than eight, who contended for the honour. Her love for the handsome, but coy Phaon, his cold rejection of her advances, her despair, her leap from the rock of Leucate, are too well known, and the recital of too fabulous a nature, to bear a repetition here. To this disappointment, however, whether real or imaginary, we are indebted for some of her finest pieces; particularly

her hymn to Venus, and the beautiful epistle addressed to Phaon, which Ovid is supposed to have entirely borrowed from that of Sappho, now lost. Her person, indeed, does not seem to have been calculated to inspire any very extraordinary passion, for the lady was short, and of a brown complexion. Ovid has made her notice these defects with great delicacy and ingenuity.* They were lost in the fame she acquired by her poetical talents. The Mitylenians, to express their sense of her worth, paid her sovereign honours, after she was dead, and even coined money with her head for the stamp. The reader will find an epigram upon this, in the Anthologia† Of nine books of Odes, besides elegies, epigrams, iambicks, epithalamiums, and other pieces, there is nothing remaining entire, but the hymn to Venus, which we find in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and an Ode addressed to a young maiden, preserved in Longinus, and translated by Addison. The style of this Ode, seems to favour the tradition so common among the ancients, that the warmth of Sappho's disposition hurried her into an improper passion for her own sex. Madame Dacier takes great pains to vindicate her memory from such a charge; but apparently with more erudition than ingenuity, with more zeal than success. The remains of Sappho are certainly sufficient to justify her great celebrity as a poet. There is an uncommon softness in her style; with all that luxurious warmth of tenderness, which characterized her disposition. She excels all the Greek poets in sweetness of verse, and though Catullus and Ovid professedly strive to imitate her, it is rarely, if ever, that they succeed.

The various editions of these authors are, of Orpheus.

Argonautica, edit. prin. 4to. Florent. 1500.

— Gr. 8vo. Venet. ap. Ald. 1517. w. Musæus.

— Gr. and Lat. 12^o Ultraj. 1689.

— Gr. and Lat. 8vo. Gesner. Lips. 1764.

Orpheus, de Lapidibus, Gr. and Lat. with notes by Tyrwhitt. Lond. 8vo. 1781.

Of Musæus, Gr. 4to. sine loci et ann. indicis.

— Venet. apud Ald. no year. but supposed to be the first Greek book printed by Aldus.

* Si mihi difficilis formam Natura negavit,
Ingenio formæ danina rependo meæ
Sum brevis.

† Ἀὐτὴ σοὶ πλάττειν φῶς παρὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον
Τὸν Μυτιληναῖον ζῶντος περὶ τῆς 4. 4.
Musæus

* Rhetor. l. 1. c. 9.

† Lib. 1. Od. 32.

‡ Instit. l. 10. c. 1.

Musæus de Herone et Leandro à Barthio, 8vo. Amberg. 1608.

— Cum notis Roveri. 8vo. L. Bat. 1727.

— ex recensione Schroderi, 8vo. Leovard. 1743, an excellent edition.

For Alcæus—Vide inter Poetas Lyricos diversarum edit. Genevæ. fol. and 24to.

Sappho, Gr. and Lat. Notis Var. and Chr. Wolfii. Hamburg. 1732, 4to.

Inter novem Fœminarum Græcarum Carmina. Græcè, curâ Fulvii Ursini.

Ap. Plantin. 1598, 8vo.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE attention of the public was called to the writings of Dr. Less, by Dr. H. Marsh, in his translation of *Michæelis*; and it is to be lamented, for the sake of religion, that we have not hitherto had that excellent German author introduced to us in an English dress. Although a voluminous writer, he is deserving of all possible attention, for his learning, piety, and impartiality; and I cannot but think, that a full translation of his two volumes upon religion would be generally well received. The first volume is entitled, "*Über die Religion, ihre Geschichte, Wahl, und Bestätigung.*" The second has, in addition to the above, the following title, "*Wahrheit der Christlichen Religion.*" I have in my possession the 2d edition of 1736, published at Göttingen. To give some idea of the author, permit me to beg your insertion of the following translation, &c.

November, 1808.

A. W. E.

Translation of the preface to the 5th edition of Dr. Less, "*Upon Religion.*"

After having, for the three and twenty years of my ministry in this place (Göttingen) and at Dantzic, contemplated and experienced the ebb and flow of human opinions, as well within my own breast, as in that of other men; after having undertaken every kind of proof, examination, and thorough discussion of the contents of that religion, which I profess, I conceive it will not be superfluous in this last, and more finished state of my work, to explain in few words the sentiments resulting to me from the whole.

My belief of the doctrines of pure natural religion has been, throughout my life, so firm and unshaken, as never to have been once interrupted. Neither the sophistry of the "*Système de la*

Nature," nor the sneers of Voltaire, have made me waver, or even pause for a moment. This, with the most humble gratitude, I regard as one of the greatest kindnesses of Providence. Genuine christian morality, I have not only never disputed; but its sublimity, and majesty, and saving truths have, as it were, dazzled my sight; and I have never seriously considered it, without the most earnest wish to become altogether such a person, in heart and conduct, as its influence is capable of effecting in all. But of the mysterious doctrines of theoretical christianity, there is not one, I rejoice to say it, which has not in due order occupied my doubts. There have been periods of my life, when the tenets of the supreme divinity of Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Ghost, as well as of the meritorious satisfaction of the Redeemer, appeared to me so unscriptural, and improbable, that for some successive years I declined expressing myself upon the doctrinal points of our religion. For I have always considered it as particularly base and treacherous, to propound any thing as truth, or rather as religious truth, which a man does not believe himself, and which he almost regards as false. I repeated my investigation from time to time, especially on the scriptural authority of these doctrines. And, the greater advances I made in knowledge, the more I was convinced that it is only the ignorant and unreasonable, who reject any thing, merely because they do not comprehend it. My doubts continued some years longer, and were in some measure increased. In the mean time, however, I became gradually better acquainted with the real sense of those doctrines, and discovered that they admitted of a very rational, and generally useful exposition. Nothing, however, gave me so clear an insight into them, as the reading of the New Testament in the hour of solitary morning devotion. It was under these circumstances, when I could have no determinate object, upon which to institute learned enquiries; when I perused the expressions of our Redeemer, and his apostles, in succession, and with the context; and when I completely opened my heart and understanding to embrace the light and life of heavenly revelations; that I have principally collected the whole store of my more elevated and blessed truths. And it was under the same circumstances, that my scruples imperceptibly vanished with

with regard to the above-mentioned doctrines. I found that they were really doctrines of the New Testament. By degrees I discovered more and more their material influence in improving, ennobling, and felicitating the human soul; and thus gradually, and imperceptibly, but on that account with fuller conviction likewise, and steadfastness, I became a follower and asserter of those distinguishing tenets of the protestant system of religion.

As a teacher of christianity, I have never lost sight of the duty of reading and discussing its doubts and difficulties. I have made myself acquainted with the most important writings, not only of the unbelievers and scoffers of religion, but likewise especially with those, in which even protestant divines dispute the common tenets of christianity. I have found much contained in them, and have received much information from them; as well in regard to the better explanation of many passages of the New Testament, as to the clearer comprehending of the spirit of the Old Testament, and to establishing a more satisfactory developement of several doctrines. But all the inquiries which I made upon the subject, or with a view to it; and again, more particularly the daily devotional use of the New Testament, have led me to the firmest conviction in the truth of Christ's miracles, and of those of his apostles, of the supernatural miraculous origin of the books of the Bible; and likewise in the truth of the doctrines of the eternal divinity of the Redeemer, and Holy Ghost, of the meritorious satisfaction of it, &c. &c. And at the end of these inquiries, this at least I can assert with perfect safety, that my religious belief, manifold and weighty as its defects certainly are, is notwithstanding as unbiassed and unbogged, as that of any other indifferent person, not appointed to the office of christian minister.

I know that most of the arguments in this work are no longer fashionable: and perhaps will be despised and rejected by many as antiquated and discarded.* But simple remedies are no less effectual, though not fashionable, and the naturally red healthy cheeks of unimpaired innocence, are still really beautiful, although

* There is great propriety in the expression "verlegene waare" as applying to goods, which have lost a sale by staying long in a shop.

fashion may induce persons to cover their's with artificial colour. Time, however, which is the test of all things, ever conducts men at last back to the simplicity and beauty of nature. In like manner, though not so rapidly, yet as surely in the event, the mind of man returns back to the unsophisticated and wholesome lessons of truth. The embellishments of fallacy are cancelled by time: while the decisions of truth receive from it a more secure establishment.

In addition to all this, I protest before the Almighty, that no hours of my whole life have been productive of greater happiness to me, than those which I have spent in an intercourse with christianity, and in the more faithful and happy practice of it. The more intimate my acquaintance with it, the more deeply was my heart affected by its majesty, and sublimity. And the more I was able to conform my life and soul to its doctrines and precepts; the more confidently did my inmost feelings assure me, that I was respectable, elevated, and happy. The latter years of my life have been full of afflictions: some of them the most severe: but I have had none more distressing than those which proceeded from the neglect, and violation of pure christianity. While I continued perfectly faithful to this, in the midst of the most painful sufferings, I was tranquil, serene, elate, and cheerful. The pleasures of my life were far more numerous than its afflictions; but none were more sensibly felt by me, than those which arose from the practice of christianity. Or rather, without this, the most exquisite joys were weak and insipid. This alone seasoned every earthly pleasure; and the hours passed away with real happiness, when I thought and acted in imitation of Christ.

If then this confession, drawn from me by gratitude to Christianity, and this work, which proceeded from the bottom of a sensible heart, filled with thankfulness and reverence, may awaken and conduct the reader to similar veneration and love towards this religion; I intreat him to pray to God, that in every one of my remaining days, Christ may dwell more and more in me.

Göttingen, April 6, 1785.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE publishing, in your Magazine, the following account of my success in obtaining spring water, may induce

duce many others to obtain so necessary and desirable an article of life, in a part of Middlesex where the inhabitants have been deterred from the attempt, under an idea that it could not be procured at a less depth than between 2, and 300 feet.

Having perused Mr. Middleton's Survey of Middlesex, and collected all the information I could, as to wells sunk at Paddington, Kingsbury, and other places adjoining the parish of Wilsden, I determined to sink a well at Neasdon, a pleasant rural village in that parish, and situated on an eminence between the Edgware and Harrow Roads. Having engaged George, the well digger, he began on the 13th of March last, and on the 12th of May instant, at the depth of 166 feet, he bored six feet into a bed of gravel, which produced water that rose gradually for five days, and now stands 104 feet deep in the well. The water is excellent and rather soft. The stratas were as follow:

	FEET.
Yellow or top clay - - - -	38
Stone - - - - -	2
Blue clay - - - - -	96
Red clay - - - - -	30
Total - - - -	166

Many shells and other curious things were found in the clay, and at 84 feet deep a large piece of wood was taken up, which, at first, appeared like silver, but, upon being exposed to the air, turned black and cracked into small pieces.

The inhabitants of Wilsden may now be encouraged to render water-tanks, chalk drains, and filtering stones, useless, by sinking wells in certain districts of the parish at a joint expence, which would fall very easy upon individuals, and tend greatly to benefit their healths at all times, and especially in a dry season of the year.

Your's, &c.

Boswell-court, London, JAMES HALL.
18th May, 1809.

P. S. George sunk a well last year for Mr. Waters, at Kingsbury Green, 123 feet deep, which now stands 60 feet in water, rather hard but excellent water. Kingsbury Green is about two miles from Neasdon.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REFORM in PARLIAMENT of the REPRESENTATION of the COMMONS.

I BELIEVE you may take the under-written as a correct outline, as far as

at present settled among the friends of reform.

I. Repeal of the Septennial; which of course revives the Triennial act.

II. All male freeholders paying to assessed taxes, to exercise the right of suffrage.

III. The worst of the Boroughs to be done away, by compulsory payments to be settled by Parliament, (and not as under Mr. Pitt's plan, by increased biddings): and their share in the representation to be transferred to the unre-presented towns, Stratford on Avon, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, &c. so as that the number of the Members remain as at present.

I think that it cannot be denied, that this plan of reform brings us back much nearer than we are at present to the spirit of the antient English constitution, and to the time principle of representation. I wish the idea therefore to be circulated in your Magazine, which is so extensive a medium of intelligence.

That the plan is temperate, cannot, I think, reasonably be disputed. That it would be very considerably beneficially, and permanently efficacious, I strongly hope.

Neither this, nor any plan can succeed, unless the public mind, extensively, deliberately, and upon due information adopt it, and express that adoption in public meetings, and by numerous signatures. And if this be done, from a conviction of its necessity and utility, I have little doubt of its then, but not always, making its way in Parliament.

I should hope, that as to the second and better class of boroughs, where there is a regular corporation, but a small number of voters, as at Bury St. Edmunds, Stratford, &c. that the representation there will be improved by adding the Freeholders of the borough town, for the election of representatives to the corporate voters.

C. LOFFT.

Troston, May 14, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY OF LESSING'S WORKS.
(Continued from p. 340, vol. 24.)

5. THE Monk of Libanon is in fact a second part, or continuation of Nathan the Wise. After an elapse of years, the same characters converse anew on the same topics, and compare their theories with observation and experience. Saladin is now sick; his last hour apparently approaches; the christians

tians of Jerusalem have sent to his relief a monk of Libanon, distinguished for medical skill. The tender attentions of Sittah to her brother, recall those unsurpassably beautiful scenes of Euripides, in which Electra watches the perturbed Orestes. During a pause of fever, Saladin is desirous of seeing Nathan. Nothing can be more equitable than the manner in which the poet paints the emptiness and impotence of those consolations, which the sceptic has to offer over a death-bed, to the troubled conscience. From an unpublished version of the poem, this striking interview shall be given.

Scene: the apartment of Saladin, who reposes on a sofa in an alcove.

SALADIN, *pushing aside the curtain.*

Abdallah,
Come nigh, and wipe my forehead, Ah!
how weary!

ABDALLAH.

It seems as if thy slumbers were not tranquil,
not so refreshing as we wish'd: thy dreams
have harrow'd off thy brow that peaceful
smoothness,
which sleep else gives the sufferer.

SALADIN.

I have been
in other worlds—alas! how weak I feel—
where light and darkness strove more hor-
ribly
than life and death within my soul.—Is
Nathan
come yet, Abdallah?

ABDALLAH *shows in Nathan and retires.*

Sultan, he attends.

SALADIN.

Then let him enter.—We are now, my
Nathan,
got to the frontier.—Sit thee down, I pray.
Now I have slept, I hope to talk with thee
more calmly. Thou art sorrowful, my
Nathan.

NATHAN.

It grieves me, Saladin.

SALADIN.

I know thy feeling:
but recollect it is the will of God,
and bow to it. Nathan, I have sent for thee,
to give my breast once more the lost repose,
thy wisdom took away.

NATHAN.

I, Sultan, I
from thee? O God forbid!

SALADIN.

Or rather say,
my own presumption, Nathan. O how direly
has Truth reveng'd upon me her importance!
It was at bottom but a sport of fancy,
a mere amusive levity; but really
truth is too high to sport with, too important
to make a jest of.

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NATHAN.

I am anxious, Sultan,
to understand precisely these allusions.

SALADIN.

The ring, the enchanted opal ring, whose
glitter

drew me into this maze. It was a tale,
that slid so unexpectedly, so gently,
into my open and unguarded soul;
shedding so much forbearance and humane-
ness

o'er my consenting heart; it seem'd to close
at once the mouth of each precipitate
intolerant decider. Ah! indeed
some strength of mind is needful to with-
stand,

particularly when—excuse me, Nathan—
the teacher has been first announced to us,
from lips of praising thousands, by the name
of the wise man. I took it as thou gavest it;
and little thought, O Nathan, that so soon
the judges thousand thousand years for me
would have an end. Now I must die. And
then—

in this uncertainty, and with my ring
alone, am summon'd up before the judge.
O! Nathan, how, if I have been deceiv'd?

NATHAN.

And, Sultan, how, if all have been deceiv'd?

SALADIN.

There lies the sting. Thus would, with all
his love,
thy father be a cheat—have given, for truth,
to his own son, who languish'd after light,
mere error. Nathan, how can God, our
father,
have given illusion, error, to mankind?

NATHAN.

What—if his creatures had not strength to
bear

the purest rays of truth.—What, if illusion,
or a faint morning, twilight upon earth,
were for the human faculties, while here,
their highest scope; and on yon side the
tomb

first the untemper'd noon of truth broke on
—us.

God leads us step by step unto perfection:
and many are the grades and shades of il-
lusion

between deep night and the broad day of
wisdom.

What we call truth is merely man's opinion,
a web of human pride, rash notions prated
to all-remembering credulity,
by old Tradition's tongue. Truth lies too
deep

for our horizon far. God—he is truth;
and man a thing that errs and fails.

SALADIN.

Must err?

must fail? If so; thou may'st have spoken
falsely,
and may'st, instead of knowledge, have
taught error.

NATHAN.

I?

30

SALADIN.

SALADIN.

Thou—unless alone of all mankind,
thou art excepted from the lot of man:
unless thou only art th' infallible,
the wise.—Ye sceptics, is then nothing true,
but that we're fools?

NATHAN.

Be calm, have patience, Sultan,
accept man as he is—if he should err,
can't here below infallibly decide,—
earth is but earth a dull and lightless body.

SALADIN.

Ay—but the soul, my Nathan.

NATHAN.

Be it light;
be it a quenchless spark of fire ethereal;
or what you will. So long as night inwraps
this light; so long no tone, no ray, no image
comes to thy soul, but thro' ear, eye, or
nerves;
but what thro' flesh, or bone, or wand'ring
juices,
according to the nature and arrangement
of thy material part, is modified
into a thought for thee, and thee alone,
which could not dwell another human soul:
so long must feelings, instincts, passions,
form
opinion—error be each mortal's lot,
and what seems truth to one stand with
another
for proven falshood.

SALADIN.

No: that goes too far.

Then would each image to himself in flower,
sun, man, a different something; because
each
sees not with the same eyes. But do we,
Nathan,
not understand each other; although each
hears with his own ears only? Language be
my pledge, that, between man and truth, at
least
no such entire antipathy exists,
as thou maintainest. Many as our words,
so many commonly consented truths.

NATHAN.

So many images by all acknowledged,
which strike on one more strongly than
another,
and irritate in different degrees
our several passions. Tell me, Saladin,
is passion, truth; vice, truth? Is avarice,
or tyranny, or sneaking murder, truth:
or all of monstrous, that the human wish
by images of sensuality
is cheated into?

SALADIN.

Nathan, O beware
least with thy wisdom thou impair thy virtue.
Little by little, one short footstep more,
and lo we all are rogues, and must be rogues,
and my good worthy Nathan—no, to think it
were blasphemy, were crime. Man, thy con-
clusions
cannot be just; for if truth be illusion,
then so must virtue.

NATHAN.

Is it not contingent?

It is the circumstances amid which
a lucky chance has plac'd thee—'tis the land
allotted for thy country—'tis the men
with whom thou dwellest—'tis thy meat, thy
drink,
nay e'en the very air that bathes thy brow,
and above all the early bending given
to thy yet tender forces, education,
paternal prejudice, and the first thrust
with which Fate hurls thee into life's career,
hence is thy virtue, man. Soil, weather,
climate,
these shape the tree.

SALADIN.

The upshot comes of course:
we have at worst to die, and all is over:
truth's but a dream; virtue, an accident.
Troth, Nathan, thou 'art a sage indeed; and
hast
philosophiz'd me nearly into madness.
How—grows there not upon the self-same
soil

beside the goodly stem the crooked dwarfing?

NATHAN.

The fault perhaps was in the seed; perhaps
a grub, or an unheeded gust of wind,
or any of the thousand petty causes,
whose action and reaction hold together
this wondrous frame of things.

SALADIN.

But, my good friend,
man is not quite a block, a log of wood
obeying mere external laws. Is he
chain'd to the earth he springs from? In the
east
is it too sultry for thy virtue, fly,
go to the pole. If wine provoke thy blood,
drink water: if thy neighbour, seek a better.
What curbs thy freedom does not therefore
exclude it.
Else what were freedom?

NATHAN.

A mere play on words;
a leading string, with which good easy man
believes he strays alone, yet can't advance
further than his conductress Providence
permits. 'Tis, if you will, a whirling car—
we boys get in, and shout to our companions
proudly: "how fast we drive": but round
and round
the eternal measur'd circle of the world
we are but dragg'd.

SALADIN.

Fie, Nathan, do not squander
upon such tales, which thou thyself believ'st
not,
thy ready wit. Thou dost not talk in earnest;
for how could'st thou, who hast a thousand
times
in life o'ercome those enemies of virtue
the passions, and the cravings of our senses,
with one sword-stroke of reason, thus assert?
Thou art but seeking artfully to keep
truth out of sight. But, Nathan, disputation
is now no longer mine.

NATHAN.

NATHAN.

And would to God
it never had been, Saladin. The few
worthy and noble souls should only act,
live after truth, and leave their deeds behind
them.

All disputation if and what be truth
wastes the fair hours bestow'd so sparingly
upon the wanderer, who for his journey
has not one hour too much. The lazy man
may fling himself along beneath the shade,
and with his fellow weigh and ascertain
how far he has to go—is this the road?
are we come wrong?—but let us with fresh
strides

haste to the goal; we then, I ween, shall
know

how far it was, and, if we have not chosen
the shortest road, our industry at least
will have made up for many a round-about.

SALADIN.

My pilgrimage is almost at an end;
but, friend, its goal I see not. I am con-
founded.

Live after truth, thou sayst, and yet not
know

what truth may be, nor even care to know it;
but trudge along hap-hazard, north or south.

NATHAN.

Not much there needs of truth to be a man.
"There is a god; be pious and fear him:
trust he will crown thy virtue, scourge thy
vice."

That is enough.

SALADIN.

And shall we not inquire
what is this god? and how we should be pi-
ous?

how act to win his favor? how he scourges,
and how rewards? and, when he punishes,
whither the sinner goes?

NATHAN.

Is there not
water enough to cleanse with in Damascus?

SALADIN.

No stream can cleanse the conscience of its sin;
no flame can purify the sullied heart
before the sight of God. How can I know
whether, if God is just, to guilt a foe,
I too shall be forgiven. O my Nathan,
'tis that, 'tis that, which wounds me, which
impels me

to make the dread inquiry, not, as erst,
the idle love of disputation. Death
itself is nothing but a step across
a narrow threshold; but a troubled moment,
and all is over. The intoxicated
will dare the stride, and boldly spring avant,
fate as he may without. But there's no art
can drag the conscience into bold delirium,
tote to the night of death its wakeful eye,
and teach it at futurity to sport.
Those with a sober conscience, Nathan.

NATHAN.

Sultan,
I would not flatter: but can God above
be found less just, less gracious, than thyself?

SALADIN.

That is—not punish with severity,
but punish, if he is master of the world.
What would become of kingdoms, if mankind
might with impunity make sport of law,
rob, murder?

NATHAN.

Where the law smites but the guilty,
what has the good to fear?

SALADIN.

The good—ay he—
What should the good man fear?—but crimi-
nals.

NATHAN.

Abandon to the sentence of their judge;
and gaze rejoicing at the glorious harvest,
that ripens for the doings of the just
in better worlds. The more the soul below
is veil'd in darkness, the more full of rap-
ture

must be the passage to the sunny day
of shining truth. We here have yet to
wander

thro' many a labyrinth on this murky earth:
from thee the fetters drop. Soon thy free soul
may hail yon clearer heaven, and eagle-
wing'd

soar to her God, the eternal only source
of light and bliss. O might I follow, sultan—
God be thy guide!

SALADIN.

No; no; that cannot be;
that were unsuitable; my lot is other.
Each talks but as he feels; thou canst not
tell

how it is here with me.—Just, pious, good,
are lovely words; and happy who can speak
them

and feel no dagger digging at his breast!
Ah, Nathan, hast thou never stain'd thy
life—

not with one crime?

NATHAN.

Oh! who is free from faults,
my dearest sultan—in the sight of God
pure, yet a man!

SALADIN.

Speak'st thou of faults, just man,
away! Come not to sully thy white virtue
beside a criminal! Off! dost thou know me!
dost thou know Saladin?

NATHAN.

Who knows him not,
the generous, the impartial, and the just,
the tolerant friend of man? Who knows him
not,
the pious Saladin?

SALADIN.

The robber too,
the blood-hound, Nathan, too. Know'st thou
not him
who has spill'd more of unoffending blood
than thousand murderers, whom the sword of
vengeance

refus'd to spare—who, to rapacious wishes,
to wild ambition, sacrific'd his duty—
his conscience—all? Know'st thou not him?

NATHAN.

NATHAN.

No, sultan,
him I know not.

SALADIN.

God knows him.

NATHAN.

As he knows
the chaos, from whose deep the light arose.
It does not therefore now exist. Thou art
not

the first, whom he has imperceptibly
allow'd thro' crimes to find out virtue's path.
What boots the *has been*, so the *is* be right.
God will not ask the just man's virtue to
atone the sinner's trespass, will not punish
the worthy for the faulty Saladin.

SALADIN.

Yet not unoften the amended man
dies of his sins.

NATHAN.

Dies of some law of nature.

SALADIN.

What is this fear then? what this inward
struggling,
these racking tortures of avenging conscience?

NATHAN.

A proof of tenderer virtuous feelings, of
abhorrence against vice. It is—perhaps
the working of thy fever, of strain'd nerves
and flurried spirits.

SALADIN.

'Tis no doubtful pang
obscure and undefin'd, but clear perception
that I have not liv'd as a man should live.
It is the palpitation of a culprit
advancing to his judge. Conscience, my Na-
than,
is no disease.

NATHAN.

Strive not against thy peace;
do not o'erlook thy virtues; shove not from
thee
the consolations which on penitence
God has bestow'd.

SALADIN.

God? Where has he bestow'd it?
How am I sure of that; And is not God
a friend to order? Values he no longer
the laws he made, no longer loves his
creatures?

Who breaks thro' those, or sacrifices these,
can God befriend? Indeed for men like us,
whom groping after truth but leaves be-
wilder'd,

whom virtue fills with pride or fills with
doubt,

faith is a precious thing. Beside the grave
where a man strays alone; where other souls
no longer buoy him up with fellow feelings;
where all is changing; and between *to be*
and *not to be* the dread abyss is yawning;
where all that seem'd in life, truth, action,
fact,

dwindles to a lie; where even reason's torch
amid the wide and vacant gulph is quench'd,
O Nathan, Nathan, faith is precious there.

NATHAN.

Who takes it from thee, my good Saladin;
why may'st thou not believe whate'er thou
wilt?

SALADIN.

No longer, Nathan, now; no longer now.

NATHAN.

Does not thy prophet teach thee, like mine me,
that God is merciful, that he forgives.

SALADIN.

Keep for thyself thy talismanic ring,—
and do not mock at the poor trodden worm
e'en in the dust.

NATHAN.

For God's sake no; no; no.
Sultan, if with my blood I could procure
thee
rest—O! how willingly.

SALADIN.

Give, give, conviction.

In certainty is placed the might of truth.
Doubt is its foe; a fatal grub that bores
deeper and deeper to the pith o'the root,
until the fair flower withers. It is shrivell'd,
faded for me; and round about me lie
the fallow petals scatter'd. All their power;
the fragrance they once shed across my soul,
is gone. Then die, die, Saladin: thy lot
be heaven, or hell, or everlasting nothing:
die, die, for here is darkness all. Thy road
is yonder over graves—o'er slaughter—fields
thick sown with skulls of men—well mois-
ten'd too

with human gore. Who was the sower here?
Who with his sabre plough'd the reeking soil?
Who?

NATHAN.

Saladin, what ails thee, Saladin—

SALADIN.

I, I, 'twas I, the valorous Saladin.
'Twas I, who mow'd these heaps of dead.

NATHAN.

My Sultan,

do recollect thyself.

SALADIN.

Ha! now I stand
in blood up to my girdle. 'Twas well fought,
my warriors, nobly slaughter'd.—Bury them:
for fear their God should see them, and re-
venge
on us their blood.

NATHAN.

Dost thou know me no longer?
God, god, have pity on him!

SALADIN.

What of pity.

Behold in me the mighty Saladin,
the conqueror of the world. The east is his.
Down with thy arms, or die!

NATHAN.

Canst thou not know
thy Nathan any longer?

SALADIN.

Get thee gone;
I will not deal with thee, jew, usurer, cheat.
hence with thy ware; 'tis trash; sell, sell, to
fools.

Avant.

Avaunt. Why dost thou weep? What would'st thou have?

NATHAN.

O this is horrible!—

SALADIN.

Ay; horrible.

I did not kill them. Dost thou claim of me thy children?

NATHAN.

God—

SALADIN.

Do bury them still deeper:

look, there peeps out a skull—in with it.

NATHAN.

Oh—

what a delirium this.

SALADIN.

Up! up! we storm it—

Forward, my brothers, brisk! and down with them!

The dogs are yielding. On, on, we shall have it.

Mine is Jerusalem! Damascus, mine!

Mine is all Syria!

NATHAN.

Teach me, Lord, to think

that I must die!

SALADIN.

What's all yon howling for?

Give quarter now; and offer up to God a tenth of all the booty. There a mosk, and here a school, and there an hospital, shall be erected. We shall need them—

NATHAN.

Sittah,

O! my dear Sittah, welcome!

SITTAH approaches.

What's the matter?

NATHAN.

Alas! thou hear'st; thy brother is delirious.

SITTAH.

My Saladin delirious? God!

SALADIN.

Keep back!

Along this narrow foot-path climbs the way into the fortress. They are all asleep:—hush, follow me in stillness. We shall manage

to take it by surprize. Hush.

SITTAH.

Saladin

is for to-day too weary for more toil.

What if he would repose a little hour under the shade, and then with fresher strength assail the fortress.

SALADIN.

Ay I will, I will.

Keep watch upon your posts, my comrades all,

least they should fall upon us.

NATHAN AND SITTAH.

We are going.

SALADIN.

Mind; in an hour or so I shall be waking.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE DILLETANTI TOURIST,
Or LETTERS from an AMATEUR of ART,
in LONDON, to a FRIEND near MAN-
CHESTER. No. V.

IN pursuing my tour through the TOWNLEY Collection of Antiquities, the next department that I shall attempt describing, is that of the ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES, which are deposited in the fifth room. This room is of excellent proportions, vaulted, and lighted from a dome; the ceiling is supported by antæ of the Doric order, and in the inter-pilasters are niches and recesses in which are deposited sepulchral urns with inscriptions of great antiquity and considerable beauty. In the centre of the floor is a beautiful Mosaic pavement lately discovered in digging the foundations for the new buildings at the Bank of England, and presented to the British Museum by the directors of that opulent establishment.

They are mostly taken from the cemeteries of the Romans, of which every family of consequence had one appropriated to itself. The largest and most ancient cemeteries were those of Memphis, which have been discovered near that city in a circular plain, nearly four leagues in diameter, which is called the Plain of Mummies. The care of the Egyptians for the preservation of the body after death, exceeded even their wishes for the conservation of the memory of their illustrious dead. The Greeks and Romans did not so anxiously preserve the mortal relics of the body; they contented themselves with burying them. The custom of burning their dead and preserving the ashes appears to have arisen more from a wish of preventing violation, than the mere destruction of the body. The Romans paid great veneration to the remains of their forefathers; they erected cemeteries to their honour, and deposited the ashes of each individual in its own distinct catacomb, in a cinerary urn, inscribed with the name of the party, whose memory is thus recorded. The contents of this room are principally of these cinerary and sepulchral urns and monumental inscriptions, each deposited after the ancient manner in a catacomb.

No. 1, is a monumental inscription to Q. Aufidius Generosus, formerly in the collection of Thomas Hollis, esq. and presented by him to the Museum; together with No. 2, to Delia Fortunata, Aelius Telesphorus, and others; No. 3, to M. Nævius Proculus; No. 5, to T. Sex. Agatha; No. 20, to Eutychia; No.

22, to C. Julius Primigenius; No. 23, to Lucretia; and No. 44, to Isidorus.

Among the most singular of these sepulchral antiquities, are two earthen ollæ (No. 6) placed in the manner of those which contained the ashes of the slaves, and the inferior orders of the Roman people. The monumental inscription in front of these ancient relics of Roman customs, records the names of Anniolena Maxima, and Servilia Irene.

No. 12, is a sepulchral vase, found near Naples.

This ancient city and Pisa both had cemeteries of such magnitude and elegance of construction, that they might be taken as models of such structures. The disposition or arrangement of the great cemetery of Naples, where this vase was found, had particular reference to salubrity. It was a vast enclosure, hollowed into as many subterraneous apartments as there were days in the year, presenting three hundred and sixty-five openings, arranged symmetrically round its superficies. Every opening was enclosed by a stone, and every catacomb only opened once in the year, on the day of which opening all the dead who were to be buried on that day were deposited; and by putting lime into coffins, the bodies were consumed, or their more putrescent parts decayed, before the annual opening of that catacomb.

The cemetery of Pisa, called the *Campo Santo*, was a celebrated and noble edifice, of a good style of architecture, and one of the most remarkable funeral monuments in Europe. It was projected by Ubaldo, the Bishop of Pisa, in 1200, began in 1218, and finished in 1283. John of Pisa, the most celebrated architect of his time, had the care of this great work, which reflects much honour on his memory as an architect of great ability. It was nearly five hundred feet in length, and eighty in breadth. This cemetery was entirely built of white marble.

No. 13, in this room, is a remarkable sarcophagus of good workmanship, representing the lamentation of a family over the dead body of a departed relative.

Nos. 21 and 24, are both Etruscan cinerary urns in terra cotta. The basso relievo on the fronts of both, represent the hero Echcles fighting with a ploughshare for the Greeks, at the battle of Marathon, and on each of the covers is a recumbent female figure. On the upper part of the latter urn is an Etruscan inscription in red letters, which was recovered to the world by the zeal and

generosity of the late ingenious Sir William Hamilton.

According to Fabretti, the *cinerarium* was the name of a sepulchral edifice; in which conjecture he is supported by Monfaucon, and in the 5th Vol. Plate 4th, he describes a cinerarium of this description. But the true meaning of the word is undoubtedly as here employed by the editors of the Synopsis of the Museum; that is, an urn in which the *cineres* or ashes of the dead were deposited, as the *ossuarium* was a vessel in which the bones of the departed were enclosed. The rest of the sepulchral antiquities in this noble collection are equally valuable and interesting to the history of the arts. They serve to point out the names of illustrious men, and shew us how the Romans respected the manes of their departed relatives. One of them is peculiarly interesting; it is a sarcophagus, on the front of which various figures of Cupid and Psyche are represented, perhaps to the memory of a departed virgin on the eve of marriage.

The next room is appropriated to Greek and Roman sculptures, as medallions, sarcophagi, basso-relievos, fragments, shields, altars, busts, &c. I shall mention a few of the principal, for if I were to enumerate all that are worthy of notice, I should describe every article, and never bring my letters to a close. No. 2 is part of the front of a sarcophagus, representing Achilles among the daughters of Lycomedes. Nos. 1 and 8, are two medallions, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher, of early workmanship and good sculpture. No. 11 is a fine fragment of a magnificent sarcophagus, representing an elderly man with a manuscript roll in his hand, which he is reading, and before him a Muse is standing holding a mask; probably to the memory of a comedian, or dramatic poet.

No. 10 is a fragment of a sarcophagus representing Bacchus with a thyrsus in his left hand, and with his right arm thrown over the shoulder of a Faun. Now I am upon the subject of the thyrsus, which I alluded to in my last, I take the opportunity of mentioning that I have enclosed you herewith an outline sketch of a bacchanal, from the collection of Lord Elgin, which I chose purposely from having the pine-apple head of the thyrsus distinctly represented. No. 12 is remarkable for its representing a bacchanalian procession, forming the front of a sarcophagus. No. 13 is an alto-relievo

relievo of the heads of Paris and Helen. No. 14 represents, on the front of a sarcophagus, several genii, supporting various pieces of armour. On a shield in the centre, is an inscription to Sallustius Jasius. No. 19 is a most valuable Greek inscription, being an engraved copy of a decree of the people of Athens, and of the Piræus, in honour of Callidamas. No. 20 is an elegant votive statue of Diana triformis of excellent sculpture, with a dedicatory inscription round the plinth. One very singular relic of antiquity, is an altar of Roman workmanship. (No. 21) ornamented with Egyptian figures, which for singularity, is unequalled in the collection. There is also a beautiful head of a female Bacchante of early workmanship, and a Greek sepulchral monument of no less beauty, with an exquisite basso-relievo, and an inscription to Mousis, who was a native of Miletus, and daughter of Argæus. This was also generously given to the Museum, by Thomas Hollis, esq. No. 32 is a very fine basso-relievo, representing Priam in the act of supplicating Achilles to deliver to him the body of his son Hector. There are two fragments of a colossal foot and hand. The statues to which they belonged must have been of an immense size, and are striking monuments to the skill and enterprise of the ancient artists. Nos. 28 and 39 are two singularly elegant figures of Victory, with wings, sacrificing a bull. No. 41 is a triangular base of a small candelabrum, which has been the stand for a lamp or other light for burning perfumes, to scent their apartments, and sometimes, as in this and other examples in this noble collection (which Homer particularly corroborates) as a species of altar, on which they burned bituminous woods and offered small sacrifices.

No. 42 is a sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to the memory of Viria Primitiva. The cippus was a kind of monumental grave-stone, or sometimes a small column to the memory of some particular event or departed friend. The form and ornamenting of the sepulchral cippus often imitated the ancient altar, and were then consecrated to the infernal deities or manes. We often meet with representations of Sippi, on coins, medals, and engraved gems. No. 43 is a swan in red marble, the plumage and entire form of which is delicately carved.

The last article that I shall enumerate in my present communication is a beautiful Greek sepulchral monument, with a

basso-relievo, and an inscription to Isias, who was a native of Laodicea, and daughter of Metrodorus. This valuable trophy was brought from Smyrna, and presented to the Museum by Matthew Duane and Thomas Tyrwhitt, esqrs.

I shall now conclude for the present, and exclaim, after viewing these august testimonies of the high perfection of Greek sculpture, with Thomson,

OH GREECE! thou sapient nurse of FINE
ARTS

Which to bright Science blooming Fancy bore,
Be this thy praise, that thou, and though
alone

In these hast led the way, in these excell'd,
Crown'd with the laurel of assenting Time!

Your's, &c.

M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DISSERTATION on the BEST MEANS of RESUSCITATING PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED, or SUFFOCATED by EXPOSURE to DELETERIOUS VAPOURS or GASES, and on the EFFECTS of EXTREME COLD.

"Miseris succurrere disco."

I labour still to lend the wretched aid."

"Latet scintillula forsan."

THAT season of the year is fast approaching, when every watering-place, and every commodious hamlet in the vicinity of the sea, will have its visitors. Into the utility of bathing we have no design to enter; but we shall be rendering some service to humanity, by pointing out a ready method of applying, in particular cases of suspended animation, an agent, as novel as it is efficacious. From ignorance of the means recommended by the Humane Society, we may calculate upon a number of unfortunates, who have been snatched from the bosom of their families, and the circle in which they had usefully moved.

After a person has remained twenty minutes under water, there can be no considerable hope of recovery; yet we should never resign the unhappy object to his fate, before we have exhausted every means of relief. The numbers attested by the best evidence to have been revived, is so considerable, even in hopeless cases, that we are eminently cheered by it, in executing that amiable task which humanity, and the solace of success, so urgently press upon our attention.

The first principle to be attended to is, the restoration of natural warmth.
This,

This (though it have not been heretofore recommended) is best and most speedily accomplished by a tepid bath (of 98° Fahrenheit); for without this temperature, the vital functions cannot go on. Stimulants have, with this view, been generally applied to the skin and lungs, and even to the intestines. In the last case it is usual to strip the patient of all his wet clothes, rub him perfectly dry, whilst several assistants are warming blankets; and when dry, he is directed to be laid upon a table, with two blankets under him; a third is wrapt round his body, and should be removed, when it loses to any considerable degree its original warmth. This operation is to be repeated, until signs of recovery become apparent. While this process goes on, at least four assistants are employed in rubbing the legs and arms. Neutral saline bodies, and especially common salt has been used at the time, and in aid of friction; but if, in a chemical point of view, we are at a loss to see how it operates, most probably warm ashes, or any similar substance, by its mere mechanical power, and temperature, may answer every purpose. Whilst this is going forward, a dilute solution of ammonia is applied to his wrists and ancles (for a strong solution of the *Aq. ammon. pur.* would have a tendency actually to dissolve the *epidermis*, and even the *vera cutis* itself, in many cases. The ordinary spirit of hartshorn is consequently often employed; and a feather steeped in it is to be applied every ten minutes to the nostrils; bladders of hot water, in this case, to the feet and armpits have an important value. Others have found much advantage by dipping a blanket into boiling water, wringing the same as dry as possible, and wrapping the patient closely up in it, when undressed. This is recommended to be repeated every ten minutes, for two or three hours.

But whilst these external applications of restoring heat to the body are going forward, internal means of rousing the heart and arterial system to action, must not be neglected. This is material, both with a view to the maintenance of a fit degree of animal heat, and to the support of the nervous system itself.

The smoke of tobacco, or other stimulants, applied by way of clyster, and air passed through the nostrils into the lungs, are employed with success occasionally. But *oxygenous gas*, from a suit-

able pneumatic apparatus, or, what is still better, the *nitrous oxide*, might be used with still greater advantage; if we calculate upon their effects on the human body being analogous to those they usually produce upon animals that have been drowned, or suffocated, by the deleterious effects consequent to the inhalation of *hydrogen gas*, *carbonic acid*, *carburetted hydrogen*, *sulphureous acid gas*, *nitrous air*, or the compounder gases, constituting the *choak* and *fire-damp*, with other deleterious vapours. But it is to be lamented, that, however important these means are, and however efficacious they promise to be, still they are seldom used in aid of other means probably at hand, and usually recommended in cases of suspended animation. It is desirable, that in every situation where there is a life-boat kept, such an apparatus as would at once yield these valuable gases, should be its companion. It is usual in the injection of the fumes of tobacco, to have a common clyster-bag, and at the other end have a common tobacco-pipe, firmly attached to it. The bowl of the pipe is to be filled with tobacco, and well lighted; then by applying a playing-card, formed in the shape of a funnel, round the bowl of the tobacco-pipe, and blowing with the mouth at the other end, the bag may be filled with smoke; and this may be injected into the intestines, by simply filling and compressing the bag or containing bladder. For throwing air into the lungs, the stem of a common tobacco-pipe may answer. This should be introduced into one of the nostrils, and at the same time the other is to be closed by a finger, as well as the mouth. Blow pretty strongly. When the lungs are full, by pressure on the breast the air may be forced from the lungs again. This process should be continued for at least half an hour. It is usual to administer the tobacco-fumes, and the inflation of the lungs alternately, but there is no good reason, why the operations should not proceed together. And it is recommended, that these processes be persevered in, even for hours, although no signs of life appear.

At the same time that we do not deny to these methods their respective portions of merit, we cannot help adverting to the general value of electricity in cases of this nature. But it has been too frequently a subject of regret, that the objection to its employment depends upon the incompatibility of its excitation,

tion, near enough to the spot where the accident may have occurred. We allude to cases of drowning. This has been matter of very sincere regret to the humane, and scientific portion of the community. And it is this circumstance, which has induced us to point out a very ready means of immediately, and in any place, or at any season, presenting efficaciously this powerful and penetrating agent. For as muscular motion is dependent on *nervous excitement*, in the first instance, and as the heart, and not the brain, is possibly the *primum moriens*, so the nervous system must be stimulated; and to no stimulus is it so obedient as to the energy of electricity.

We would recommend therefore, a Galvanic battery, of at least two hundred series, (any portion, or the whole of which, according to its effects, should be employed.) This apparatus (as the discs of the battery need not be more than two inches square, may be brought to the water's edge in case of drowning. The party should, if dressed, be as soon as possible got into a slipper bath, of the temperature named above: and having put a shilling, to which a brass or other metallic wire is attached, into the mouth, and another to any of the intercostal muscles, or under the armpits, or to the soles of the feet, or indeed any of the more sensible parts of the surface of the body, the other points of the wire being at the same time brought into contact with the two poles, or zinc and copper terminations, of the battery;—an action of the whole body is perceptible on contact; and this is to be repeated, which is done after every successive interruption of contact, by the wires. It is to be observed, that, as the diaphragm consents with the olfactory membrane from the sympathy between the nerves distributed upon either, it may be found advisable to present one of the wires to the interior part of the nostril, rather than to the mouth. The energy is increased considerably in consequence; and this is valuable in particular when life has been suspended by the inhalation of deleterious vapour. Indeed, the system of sympathy, or consent in medicine seems too little attended to, though with Dr. Whytt, we agree, that it is often of the utmost consequence to success in the art of healing.

It will frequently be found desirable to apply the influence through the body, by bringing a conducting wire from the copper end of the battery,

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to the water under the region of the head, while the patient is in the bath, and another wire from the zinc termination of the battery, to the liquid surrounding the feet, or to touch, if the patient be in a slipper bath, the external part of the bath (it being metallic and hence a conductor of electricity) opposite to where the feet are within. Thus the whole force of the apparatus will be passed through the patient; the animal body being a better conductor than water, of the electrical influences thus excited by the arrangement of Volta. Sneezing is a good symptom, and is often produced immediately by this galvanic application, to the expulsion of the azotic elastic fluid, which must be got rid of before circulation can be reproduced, and consequently before we are to hope for perfect restoration of the energies of vitality. Indeed the galvanic influence, or this peculiar modification of electricity, produces effects so analogous to those furnished at the instance of the will, that many physiologists have indulged themselves in theorizing on this, as synonymous with the supposed nervous fluid itself; and therefore, as, of all other powers, most essential to vitality.

If after this, and any other auxiliary means judiciously applied, the party begin to breathe, if his pulse manifest a perceptible return of arterial action, or if the spark of latent vitality otherwise discovers itself, and more especially if the power of deglutition, or swallowing, return, a few table-spoons-full of diluted brandy should be taken. If the breathing be very hard, and the face swelled and livid, six or eight ounces of blood may be taken with advantage. During bleeding, a horizontal position is to be preferred, lest deliquium come on.

When matters take this favourable turn, and the patient is in a degree recovered, he should be put to bed in warm blankets, his feet kept warm by flannels, with the occasional adhibition of diluted but cordial stimulants.

Before we conclude this important topic, we may be permitted, without impropriety, to mention the effect of the warm bath and the galvanic energy, not only in cases of apparent death from hanging or suffocation, from whatever cause, (we mean, however, that these effects are never to be expected to be applied with advantage, in cases of organic lesion,) but also in cases of exposure to extreme cold. For in our own

S P

temperate

temperate climate the seasons are often so intensely cold, as to be fatal to those who are unfortunately exposed to their direct severity. In those cases, in lieu of the warm bath, the body is to be rubbed with snow, or surrounded by sheets dipped in ice-cold water, and the galvanic process is to be used in addition, until signs of life appear. Hence its importance in cases of paralysis, when derived from exposure to extreme cold. On the re-appearance of life, the method adopted in the cases above alluded to, should be employed.

In cases of chilblains, or of a single member being frost-bitten, it is to be treated precisely after the same manner. Carpue, in his Treatise, has pointed out the importance of electricity in the very disagreeable affection of *chill-blain*. We shall farther observe, that if the limb still remain benumbed, after a continuance of these means for some hours, a warm cataplasm of bran and water may be ap-

plied, and the patient should take as much bark in powder, as will lie on a shilling, every two or three hours. His beverage should be, in this case, the most generous port-wine to be had; or, in lieu of it, brandy and water. After all, should mortification come on, as will be obvious by the livid appearance of the parts, and their deficiency in feeling; give the bark, and dress the part with basilicon, made warm in a spoon, and apply pledgets hot, thrice a day, giving an opiate at night.

The method which has been above recommended, it is hoped will not be the less acceptable, because its importance is as obvious, as its application is easy. We need not add that a portable galvanic battery, such as is alluded to, and which is quite competent to all the purposes described, should be within reach on such lamentable occasions, and it may be obtained at a comparatively moderate expence.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some account of the late Right Reverend and Right Honourable BEILBY PORTEUS, D. D. LORD BISHOP of LONDON, DEAN of the CHAPEL ROYAL, VISITOR of SION COLLEGE, PROVINCIAL DEAN of CANTERBURY, &c. &c.

THE primitive Christians exhibited great simplicity of life and manners. Consisting at first of men in a humble sphere, their minds were neither debauched by wealth, nor led astray by worldly enjoyments; their morals were accordingly pure, and their characters in general unspotted. Replete with integrity and zeal, they bore public testimony to their faith; and from converts becoming martyrs, they spilt their blood on the scaffold without a murmur, and even gloried amidst all the terrors attendant on relentless injustice.

In process of time, the Pagan deities were trampled under foot, and the Cross was finally triumphant. That gentle and dove-like religion, which had uniformly inculcated charity and moderation, and, at first, aimed at no more than simple toleration, in its turn became the established faith. It was then that all the disorderly passions of ambition, avarice, and tyranny, which had been carefully stifled and repressed during a long period of sufferance, burst forth like a deluge, and carried all be-

fore them. The once persecuted Christians became in their turn persecutors; and, not content with treating the believers in the old exploded faith with cruelty and contempt, they began to punish each other in the most rigorous and vindictive manner, on account of petty differences in their respective creeds.

No sooner had religion become the vehicle of grandeur, and ecclesiastical appointments the means of gratification, than men of all descriptions aspired to dignities, that were calculated to confer in many instances exemption from punishment, and, in most, the means of enjoyment.—In Italy, the successor of the humble fisherman, decked out in a purple robe, and adorned with the tiara, soon boasted, as well as exercised, the power of taking away and conferring crowns. In Germany Sovereigns arose, who united secular with ecclesiastical authority; and in the motley character of Prince-Bishop, ruled alike over the consciences, and the fortunes, and the persons of their subjects. Britain, following the fate of the whole Christian world, was long governed, in respect to its faith by a foreign sovereign, who resided on the banks of the Tiber, but whose iron sceptre ruled both the Thames and the Tweed, and who indeed held the crown of England itself as *lord paramount*

paramount, while a prince was found so base, so cowardly, and so compliant, in the person of King John, as to yield homage, and transmit a yearly tribute to the Holy See.

At length a new epoch occurred. Learning and learned men were fated to dart a hidden flash of light on a benighted world; and the northern parts of Europe awoke, as if from a dream or rather a stupor. The crown and the nobles shared between them a large portion of the patrimony of St. Peter, while an indigenous clergy was rescued from the yoke of a distant superior. One portion of our own island, after a sharp struggle, abjured a prelatical hierarchy, and founded the *kirk* on the unassailable rock of poverty, where temptation could not assault, or the mammon of unrighteousness overpower. It accordingly has exhibited in an equality of pastors, provided with a decent rather than a splendid income, an example of primitive manners, joined frequently to brilliant talents. England, the other and richer portion of the kingdom, still continues to maintain all the various gradations of rank, from the humble and useful parish-priest up to the mitred primate of Canterbury, who takes precedence of every subject in the kingdom, not of the blood royal.

Until a very recent period, however, it has been customary, ever since the reformation, to select these dignitaries of the Anglican church from that rank of life, where all the virtues are supposed to bloom amidst the privacy of retirement, and to flourish most beneath the shade and shelter of obscurity. Birth, and wealth, and noble alliances, were not permitted to extend their hand, in order to seize on the crosier. Learning, a well-regulated zeal, and an inoffensive but pious life, joined to the care and education of some of our noble youth—these were the pretensions that justly obtained notice, distinction, and preferment; and that these were not ill-bestowed on such, the subject of the present memoir will, at least, serve as an eminent example.

Dr. Beilby Porteus was a native of Yorkshire, where he was born about the year 1731; but he himself was accustomed to trace his descent from a Scottish family; and it is a well-known fact, that his grandfather had repaired to this country at no distant period. His father, a tradesman of but little eminence, resided for many years in the north of England; and it was at the grammar-

school at Ripon, under the care of the Reverend Mr. Hyde, that young Porteus commenced his classical career. By that gentleman he was qualified for the University, having determined on the church as a profession, at a time when he little thought that one of its richest mitres would encircle his head, and the two swords in *saltier* of the see of London constitute his arms. Accordingly, with a zeal worthy of his future fortune, but an ambition that did not extend beyond a rural cure, he was entered at Christ's College, Cambridge.

It occurred in respect to this student, as to the present Bishop of Landaff, and indeed most of the young men, who repair thither from the north of England, who carry with them no other pretensions than their talents, that an undeviating assiduity and laborious industry occupied and distinguished almost every moment of his life. He was accordingly treated with respect by his superiors, and, while qualifying himself for the future duties of the sacred profession, of which he was one day to be a shining ornament, a taste for literature and composition was gradually infused into his mind.

Mr. Porteus obtained his first degree as bachelor of arts, in 1752, when he was only seventeen or eighteen years of age. The same year, was also distinguished by another occurrence, which was calculated to form an epoch in the life of our Tyro; for he gained one of the two gold medals, held out as a tempting remuneration to those who should produce the best classical essays. This well-judged and munificent reward was conferred by a former Duke of Newcastle, then Chancellor of the University; as for his competitors, most, if not all, of them, have been long since, in the language of the Scriptures, "gathered unto their fathers," with an exception, however, of Francis Maseres, Esq. F.R.S. Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, who was, like himself, a successful candidate.

His worth, as well as talents, now began to be known within the precincts of his *Alma Mater*, and in 1754 Mr. Porteus was accordingly nominated one of the Esquire Beadles of the University, which office he held for about 16 months.

In 1755, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon this respectable student, who now began to behold the dawn of his good fortune; for he was elected a fellow by his college, and nearly at the same time appointed one of the preachers

preachers at Whitehall chapel. It was not, however, until 1759, that Mr. Porteus was known beyond the limits of his University, for it was then that he obtained the Seatonian prize, for the best composition on "Death," which he published soon after, in conformity with the will of the founder. This was his first poetical essay, or, at least, the first ever issued from the press, and it obtained for him not only a considerable portion of fame, but was also considered as the prelude to still greater celebrity.

The following passage seems so appropriate to his own situation, and we trust his own feelings, on a late awful occasion, that we cannot refrain from transcribing it:—

—————"At thy good time,
Let Death approach; I reckon not—let him but
come
In genuine form, not with thy vengeance
arm'd,
Too much for man to bear. O rather lend
Thy kindly aid to mitigate his stroke:

"And at that hour, when all aghast I
stand
(A trembling candidate for thy compassion)
On this world's brink, and look into the
next:

When my soul starting from the dark un-
known,
Casts back a wishful look, and fondly clings
To her frail prop, unwilling to be wrench'd
From this fair scene, from all her 'custom'd
joys,
And all the lovely relatives of life,
Then shed thy comforts o'er me; then put on
The gentlest of thy looks. Let no dark
crimes,
In all their hideous forms then starting up,
Plant themselves round my couch in grim
array,
And stab my bleeding heart with two-edged
torture—
Sense of past guilt, and dread of future woe.

"Far be the ghastly crew! and in their
stead
Let cheerful Memory, from her purest cells,
Lead forth a goodly train of Virtues fair,
Cherish'd in earlier youth, now paying back
With ten-fold usury the pious care,
And pouring o'er my wounds the heav'nly
balm
Of conscious innocence.

—————"But chiefly Thou,
Whom soft-eyed Pity once led down from
Heav'n,
To bleed for man, to teach him how to live,
And Oh! still harder lesson! how to die;
Disdain not thou to smooth the restless bed
Of sickness and of pain. Forgive the tear
That feeble Nature drops, calm all her fears,
Wake all her hopes, and animate her faith;

Till my rapt soul, anticipating heav'n,
Bursts from the thralldom of incumbent
clay,
And, on the wings of ecstasy upborne,
Springs into liberty, and light, and life."

On the demise of George II. Mr. Porteus once more invoked the Muses, and, in some verses to the memory of that prince, exhibited his propensity to, and his excellence in poetical composition, a talent on which he has been since complimented by Hannah Moore, in her poetical composition, "Sensibility." But other studies and avocations, of a far different nature, called off his attention. In 1761, the pen of the subject of this memoir was occupied in simple prose, and on a subject not very pleasant to a man of his placid turn of mind—controversial divinity. A little before this period appeared a work, entitled, "The History of the Man after God's own Heart;" in which the many glaring defects in the character of David were artfully exposed and heightened, with a degree of boldness that alarmed many good and well-disposed Christians. Mr. Porteus, fearing lest it might produce much mischief, undertook, as well as many others, to vindicate one of the heroes of the Old Testament; and he accordingly preached a sermon, November 29, before the University of Cambridge, which had prefixed to it by way of title-page, "The Character of David, King of Israel, impartially stated."

It is, perhaps, to this little work, that his future fortunes are to be wholly attributed; for Dr. Thomas Secker, who, in 1758, had been translated from the see of Oxford, to the archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury, having read his discourse, was induced by a perusal of this and his other publications, to take Mr. P. who by this time had obtained the degree of M. A. under his own immediate patronage.* He accordingly was pleased immediately to appoint him one of his domestic chaplains; and soon after presented him, in succession, to two rectories in Kent, and one in Middlesex. A prebendal stall in Peterborough followed at no great distance, and on the

* It is evident from vol. 2d of his Sermon on various Subjects, p. 303, that he was obliged to Dr. Secker for his preferment, whom he there styles his "excellent friend and patron." He also says, that he is indebted for part of six pages, beginning p. 304, Sermon XIV. to that prelate.

demise of that eminent and very pious prelate 1763, he, in association with Dr. Stinton, edited and published his works, consisting of seven volumes 8vo. of sermons, charges, and lectures; to which was prefixed a life, composed solely by our author, which obtained the praise of Johnson.

Previously to this event, Mr. P. who had resolved to settle in life, in 1765, married Miss Hodgson, a lady of some fortune, whose father had resided at Matlock, in Derbyshire. The ceremony was performed there by his friend, the primate. Two years after this, the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by his own University, and still greater honours now awaited him. The queen, hearing of Mr. P's reputation, and being apprised of the excellence of his private character, employed him as her private chaplain; and such a high opinion did her Majesty entertain of his piety, and endowments, during his attendance in consequence of a short illness, that she was determined to complete what Secker had begun. Accordingly, in January, 1777, on the translation of Dr. Markham to the archbishopric of York, the royal interposition was employed in favour of Dr. Porteus, who was immediately raised to the episcopal bench, as bishop of Chester.

About the same time, this prelate made great exertions to restore a more solemn observation of the fast, called Good Friday. He accordingly, with this view, published an "Exhortation" to that effect. We shall not enter into the controversy occasioned by this pamphlet, and the steps soon after taken to enforce a strict observance of the principles there laid down. By some it was praised, as an effort tending to restore the purity of the ancient discipline, and promote the vital interests of christianity; while by others, it was considered as breathing too much of the fanatical spirit of past times, as well as exhibiting not a little of that intolerance, which had been long since happily exploded.

This publication, of course excited considerable opposition, and gave rise indeed to a polemical dispute. Mr. Robert Robinson, who had been bred a barber, and who from being a hearer of Whitfield, became a preacher among the calvinists, until converted by the baptists, among whom he became a teacher of some eminence, was the champion on the other side. He must be allowed to have been a man highly gifted by nature,

and rose in the estimation both of his friends, and the public, far beyond what might have been expected, either from his birth or education.

While residing in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, he cultivated his talents with an uncommon degree of assiduity as well as success, translated Saurin's Sermons and Claude's Essay into English, and, among other original productions, published a "Vindication of Christ's Divinity." Happy at the opportunity now afforded by a dignity of the established church, the aspiring dissenter readily entered the lists, and broke a lance against the mitre. The title of his work was, "The History and Mystery of Good Friday;" and it must be allowed that he handled his weapons with great skill; but he was not fortunate enough to obtain an episcopal rejoinder to his reply.

While this composition was praised by nearly all who differed from the church, those who cordially joined in her communion, did every thing in their power to forward the good intentions of the pious prelate. His addresses were listened to with submission, and enforced with zeal, while the Society for "promoting Christian Knowledge" forwarded not a little his endeavours by printing the "Exhortation" in a cheap and portable form, so as to be read by multitudes, and circulated in great abundance. The consequence was, that this day (Good Friday) hitherto neglected in the metropolis and its vicinity since the puritanical times, has been since kept with great strictness, although the effect perhaps may have been rather different in a multitude of instances from the intentions of the worthy bishop; for it is obvious to those acquainted with the world, that the fast is now converted into a festival, and the shops are not unfrequently emptied into the alehouse.

Dr. Porteus, who about this time began to be greatly esteemed, and followed as a popular preacher, now published several single sermons. Although the popish religion had long ceased either to give offence, or create uneasiness, yet in 1781 he sent forth a work directly levelled against it, entitled "A Brief Confutation of the Errors of the Church of Rome." This was extracted, however, from Archbishop Secker's works, and intended for general distribution.

In 1783, he produced a volume of his own Sermons on several subjects; it was followed by two more, and these have

since been considered as models. In the course of the same year, his lordship preached before the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts; and he seized that occasion, to plead the cause of the unhappy negroes, whose claims have been lately advocated with uncommon success, and whose sufferings have been in part vindicated and redressed.

Another laudable subject that engaged much of his attention, was also promoted by his recommendation, and forwarded by his zeal. Accordingly with this view, he published a "Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, concerning Sunday Schools."

In 1787, a considerable change took place in his life, and the scene of his labours was not a little extended; for on the death of the amiable, and learned Bishop Lowth, Dr. Porteus was translated to the see of London. This event gave entire satisfaction to every description of christians within the kingdom.

Instead of relaxing from his labours, his lordship now appears to have been invigorated in his career; for after delivering and publishing a charge to the clergy of his new diocese, at the primary visitation, he once more turned his attention towards the unhappy situation of the oppressed Africans, who, after having been forcibly taken from their native country, chiefly by fraud, treachery, or force, were treated with an uncommon degree of harshness, not to say cruelty, by their task-masters in the colonies. This good prelate, imagining that christianity might soften their lot, in 1792, assisted to found a society for their conversion.

Meanwhile, lest the inhabitants of his very populous diocese should relapse into infidelity, he commenced a series of lectures, at St. James's church, in the city of Westminster. These were delivered every Friday, to crowded and genteel audiences, composed of persons of all persuasions, and had for their object to demonstrate the truth of the gospel history, and the divinity of Christ's mission. It was on this occasion that, towards the latter end of his life, he acquired the character of an accomplished orator: for his language was chaste, his manner impressive, and his eloquence captivating. Nor should it be here omitted, that his address was peculiarly impressive, he seemed to speak from conviction, and fully persuaded himself of the truth of those doctrines, so ear-

nestly recommended by him, he more easily succeeded in persuading others.

In point of private character, the late Bishop of London has ever been unexceptionable. Affable, amiable, easy of access, primitive in respect to manners, unspotted in regard to morals, he has been always held up as an example worthy of the pristine times of christianity. Addicted during the whole of his long life to literary pursuits, and excelling, in the early part of it, in poetry, he became the friend of Mrs. Hannah Moore, the correspondent of Mrs. Carter, and the patron of all those who to a taste for composition added a fervent piety, approaching to something like evangelical purity.

As to his creed, however, he was not perhaps originally very strict, for his patron, Secker, was educated at Tewkesbury, among the dissenters, and it was not, until he had obtained the degree of doctor of medicine, at Leyden, that he aspired to the dignities of the church of England. We believe also, that Dr. Porteus, at an early period of his life, not only objected to some of the Thirty-nine Articles of the church of England, but also asserted at the meeting, at the Feathers Tavern, when a petition with many respectable signatures was presented to parliament, praying to be relieved from subscription.

Notwithstanding this, in 1807, the apparitor of his lordship, as Bishop of London, summoned the Rev. Francis Stone, M.A. F.S.A. and rector of Cold Norton, in the county of Essex, to answer in the spiritual court to a charge, "of having revolted from, impugned, and depraved some one or more of the Thirty-nine Articles of the church of England, in opposition to the 39th of Elizabeth." This produced a very impolitic, and ill-formed reply, consisting of a "Letter to the Right Honourable Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, on the subject of his citation, on an unfounded charge, respecting certain doctrines contained in his Visitation Discourse, preached before Dr. Gretton, Archdeacon of Essex, at Danbury, July 8, 1806, by Francis Stone, &c." The author, who has a very numerous family, wholly unprovided for, has been since deprived of his living by a sentence of the ecclesiastical court, and which was confirmed on appeal: but we believe, that, in consequence of the humanity of the bishop, he was never rejected from the temporalities.

With the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley,
now

now a dignitary of the church of Ireland, his lordship had also a long dispute, relative to the right of presentation to a rectory in Essex; but being unacquainted with the merits of the case, we cannot pretend to decide on this subject. As to the obloquy, however, which was attempted to be cast on the venerable prelate, on account of his conferring a valuable living on the Rev. J. F. Usco, a learned Prussian, who speaks fifteen different languages, and had been employed on a mission abroad, we never could give it the least countenance. Neither the morals, nor talents of that accomplished divine, have been objected to; and as to the mere circumstance of his being a foreigner, we think the disqualification not only balanced, but outweighed, by his singular merits and accomplishments.

On one subject, we are desirous to give Dr. Porteus great and unqualified praise: this is the education of the Negroes, on Dr. Bell's and Mr. Lancaster's plan. He was always, as has been already noticed, a strenuous advocate for the abolition of the slave trade; and we only lament that he did not contend openly, and manfully, like Horsely, from the bench of bishops, in favour of that humane measure, as his character and influence would have powerfully assisted in putting an end to such a diabolical commerce, many years before its final extinction.

In respect to politics, he appears to have uniformly voted with his majesty's ministers; and although not an active partizan, yet by siding with and supporting them in all our late wars, he did not stand so high, perhaps, in the public estimation, at least in this point of view, as if he had maintained an uniform neutrality, on a subject of this kind.— We

recollect, indeed, to have heard a line of his own composition quoted against him in the house of Peers, on an event of this kind.

In regard to style, Dr. Porteus' poetical works, exhibit a character of unadorned elegance, and he seems to have preferred blank verse to rhyme. His prose composition is classically correct; but he was perhaps too studious to avoid the blandishments of ornaments, and the inspirations of fancy, which he doubtless considered as meretricious embellishment, unbecoming either the subject or the author.

In his youth, the person of Porteus been handsome, and until of late he preserved a florid hue, and features that bespoke a manly beauty. He had been long afflicted with one of those complaints incident to sedentary persons, which at length produced a general debility, and he yielded to the pressure of accumulated disease, nearly at the period when he was about to become an octogenarian.

During the winter, the bishop usually spent most of his time in St. James's-square: the spring and autumn were chiefly passed at Fulham: a portion of the summer was constantly dedicated to a rural retreat at Sundridge, in Kent, where he lived like a private gentleman, without ostentation, and without parade. His lordship left town but two days before his death, for the palace on the banks of the Thames, where he ceased to exist. On this, as on all similar occasions, the great bell of St. Paul's, reserved to announce the demise of the sovereign and the diocesan, was tolled.

His remains are to be interred in a vault, at the chapel at Sundridge, in Kent, built and endowed by him, *more majorum*, expressly for this purpose.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF MR. GIBBON, THE HISTORIAN.

DEAR SIR,

I YIELD to your reason, and to Andrews's law, and believe it may be safer not to move the foundations of things. The best part of the house is perfectly clear, and with regard to the words, however *unlucky* the omission might be at first, we must now shift as well as we can. But the written agreement of another year for the repairs, may surely be expressed in a few strong chosen terms, declaring, that in every

other particular the lease shall remain entire as if nothing, &c. and without such a security, I am every day more at his mercy. Every day his damages will encrease, my pleas will lose something of their force. Terror, and if necessary, actual violence, are our best weapons against him: and if he should hesitate about signing, I would leave him only eight and forty hours to consider, whether he would see a distress upon the farm. I am half sorry that you were to receive the

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the half year and Luff's account. I do not absolutely want the money; and the weightier is the lump of debt against him, the more polite he will continue. Not a plank, I hope is, or will be added to the voluntary repairs, *till he has signed*. As we confine ourselves to that single article, there cannot, I should think, be any occasion for laying the lease before council. But if you are of a contrary opinion, send it up immediately.

With regard to Mrs. Lee, I should be very unwilling to raise a dispute, upon what might perhaps be legal, but would surely be very indelicate ground.

By Holroyd's advice, I am insuring at Buriton, &c. With his usual clearness, he has drawn me up a plan for that purpose. We want only answers to the following points. 1. Morn's barn, whether thatched or tiled, or both. 2. The same of Whetraw farm-house. 3. What barns upon Horn-farm, and how covered. At your leisure, my dear Sir, a word to those questions. Adieu,

Most sincerely your's,

Bentinck-street,

E. GIBBON.

Dec. 16, 1773.

Do you ever shoot? When do you think of London.

DEAR SIR,

I made an effort, I have been forced to make several lately, to discharge the Magdalen College fine with the imperfect assistance which you were able to send me. As I knew the danger of delay, it was paid into Child's shop, before Christmas day. That was the essential part; I have not given any particular notice as yet; though I may as well send a line to desire that both the leases may be delivered to you.

You embarrass me to the last degree about Lee's fences, as you require *instructions* without giving advice. Even in choice of evils and difficulties, and of late I have had little else, something must be preferable: I want your opinion about that something. If Mr. Lee is reasonable, I should think that in a question where the vigour of law seems to be against him, he would listen to some equitable proposal, which would divide the burthen between us. But the difficulty would be removed, if both estates should again be united in the hands of one tenant. I have sufficiently felt the obstinate madness of Winton; yet I cannot persuade myself, that after relinquishing a capital house and farm, he

will persist in occupying, almost without any habitation, a few inconsiderable detached fields. If we could have a little mutual patience, till he was gone, the fair exchange which you recommended to me, would easily accommodate both parties. If this delay should be impracticable, I could wish to form some notion of the probable cost of restoring the fences, that we might judge how far it would be advisable to purchase peace, or to engage in (legal) war.

I must own that I am exceedingly disappointed about the payment of the stock, as I expected that Hearsay would have taken and immediately paid for the *whole*, and that I should have recovered all, or nearly all of the eight hundred and odd pounds of my heart's blood, which you were forced to drain. I am very much mortified to find that a considerable part of the stock is still to be disposed of, and as you apprehend to a disadvantage; and that even the poor pittance, which Hearsay is to pay, (£50l.) will not be ready in less than a month. I hope that we are secured, (by bonds and penalties, such as were imposed on me,) that the payment will not be delayed beyond this term of grace, with which I was not indulged.

I must beg the favour of you to *exact the whole of the sum*, and to remit it together with all the odd ends you can collect, from arrears of rent, sale of wood, &c. for I do not remember, that I ever found myself with smaller receipts, and larger demands, than at present. Want of money and of credit, is indeed the universal complaint, beyond the example of any former times.

I sincerely sympathize with you in the state of your eyes, and wish that you would fix your residence for some time in town where you might enjoy without interruption the benefit of skilful advice. The zeal which you exercise, and I am afraid hurt your eyes for my service, gives me real uneasiness, and I consider myself as accessory in some degree to your misfortunes. Yet I will give you the fatigue, (for it must be a fatigue, rather than a pleasure) of reading a pamphlet, which I have just published, against some of my clerical adversaries. Perhaps you may blame me for taking notice of them, and perhaps you will be in the right; but I have endeavoured in the first pages to state the reason of my conduct. If Mr. Barton should be at Buriton, I should like to know his judgment as to the

the points of fact and quotation, in dispute between us; for I respect his learning, and know that his mind is more candid than his habit.

I hope you have not forgot our design of trouncing Harris. The assizes approach; and I am more earnest about it than my temper commonly allows.

I am, Dear Sir,

Most gratefully yours,

E. GIBBON.

Bentinck-street, January 21, 1779.

When will Winton make room for Hearsay? Should not the leases be signed?

Thursday evening. I have written to Magdalen College. This moment I receive your letter, and am very sorry to find you think a law-suit about the fences unavoidable. If Winton could be made to understand that the burthen must fall upon him, would it not make him glad to withdraw, and then Mr. Lee and I might make the amicable exchange, which would supersede the necessity of fences. For that purpose, the lawyer of Horsham might be of use. I shall lay your case before counsel, perhaps before the attorney-general, with whom I sup this evening.

DEAR SIR,

I should have thanked you last post, for your very obliging letter, had I not been laid up by a very unpleasant accident; a sprain, which soon afterwards shewed itself, for the first time in my life, with pretty clear symptoms of the gout. It has now almost left me; and I can only wish, that the ugly guest may not be tempted to repeat his visit.

I am very sorry that my transactions with the Wintons should commence with a dispute of a very delicate nature. To their oath, I can only oppose *my word of honour*, that I never made any promise relative the fewel, or indeed that I heard any thing about it. I am concerned that it should become necessary to corroborate such a declaration by any collateral circumstances, but I might add, 1. That in our conversations afterwards, I always expressed my surprize that Winton had forgot that article, and 2. That, had I *understood* any such request to have been, I should have declined giving any answer till I had consulted you. Let me observe too, that their own account of taking the moment, when I was alone, to ask me a thing which they had never mentioned to you in the whole negotiation, is far from redounding to

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their credit. I am not at all averse to settling the matter, according to your plan, by letting them one or two small copses at an easy rate; but should be very hard to come into any other agreement. With regard to the practice of Old Luff's time, you well knew, how little the value of woods or land either, was understood formerly. I am sorry young Smith is likely to stay in Wales, and fear the father is become too old for business; and should think it would answer to send for Sir Simeon's man, from Guildford, and talk with him about it. The trifling quantity cut in the Woolvor cannot, I should hope, make any material difference in the value of it.

As the Wintons have considerably exceeded their time in paying for the rest of the stock, I should be glad if you would ask them for it. The large valuation was 927*l.* pounds, of which I have received 600. The smaller account I have given you, and I suppose Luff has reckoned the hop-poles.

I can only thank you Dear Sir, again and again, for the troublesome business you have undertaken, about the repairs; they cannot be in better hands, and it would be ridiculous in me, even to interpose a word of advice. The fences there is no avoiding; with regard to the little purchase, it will be impossible for me to conquer my general repugnance to buying land, unless I could guess, what it might amount to. I have nothing to say about the sale, but to approve of what you have done; but could wish Burch would send me an account of the whole. I suppose Luff received the money, and that he goes on selling corn, and the rest of the stock; it will be a great trust, and I could wish that you would soon ask him for his book, *merely* for my satisfaction in knowing what money I can command. A word to the wise is enough. A propos Mrs. Gibbon was frightened out of her wits, for fear Winton should get possession of the Manor pews. I think they would be best in your hands; and that our upper servants' pews would do for the farmer. I believe I have got my house in Bentinck-street, and shall soon send for my dear books, &c. Clarke offers to give me a road waggon for sixteen pounds; will you calculate whether two or three country teams will cost me so much. Adieu Dear Sir, my paper fails me, but life must fail me too, before I cease to be your most gratefull friend and servant. E. GIBBON. — Only be bolder,

3 Q

order

[June 1,

order and be secure of my approbation and thanks. Even the fewel, settle it as you judge right.

Francis Hugonin, Esq. Nursted,
Petersfield Han's.

DEAR SIR,

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act,
Of the Imperial theme,—I thank you, gentlemen.

OR RATHER I thank you alone, whose zeal and friendship have delivered me first from Whetrow, and now from Horn farm; an auspicious promise of your future success in the last and greatest transaction, which I must however reluctantly postpone in deference to Lord S.'s decided opinion. We both wish and hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in town next month, any day that will be most convenient to you between the sixth and the twentieth of May; and Lord S. desires you would bring with you any ideas or papers, that you may collect relative to the value of the woods, woodlands, quit-rents of Buriton.

I fully and cheerfully ratify your agreement for Horn farm, at 2600*l.* deducting the interest till Michaelmas on 1200*l.* and am ready to execute the conveyance as soon as it can be properly prepared. As to Skinner's, if you can get 600*l.* *tant mieux*; but I acquiesce in the five hundred, and feel the weight of your observations. The licence from the College I suppose to be a matter of form but of course; and as you have always appeared in the management of my affairs, I should esteem it an additional favour, if you would undertake to solicit it; but if you think that it ought to proceed from myself in person, I will apply as soon as I receive your answer. With regard to title-deeds I am at a loss to understand what you mean; my only title is founded in the last leases which Magdalen College has granted to me, and which must be in your hands; and if any little parcel of freehold be intermixed (which should perhaps have been discriminated,) a fair and willing purchaser may be satisfied with a peaceful possession of sixty or

seventy years. All my Hampshire writings are at Sheffield Place; and if he finds any thing concerning the two farms, Lord S., who goes next week for four or five days into Sussex, will bring it with him to town. I entirely approve of Mr. Andrews having the advantage, as he shared the trouble, of this business.

I am

Dear Sir,

Most truly Yours,
E. GIBBON.

Downing-street

April 24th, 1783.

Francis Hugonin, Esq. Nursted,
Petersfield.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your active friendship, I most gratefully applaud; and should have been content with your success, had you not drop a hint, that another hundred might have been got for Skinner's. The acceptance of Redman's bond in part of payment was an untoward circumstance; but you could not refuse, nor should I complain. I thought the interest had been regularly cleared. Upon the whole I shall improve my income, and diminish my cares; and whatever may be the instability of the funds, I had rather have the nation for my debtor, than Magdalen College for my landlord. To-morrow I go to Sheffield Place, where I shall repose myself about a fortnight previous to my departure; and I must again repeat my *serious* entreaties, that you would favour us with a visit, and bring over with you every verbal and written information that may assist us in our great council concerning the fate of Buriton. At the same time I must beg you to exact the whole arrear of rent from Buriton, Horn farm, &c. which had been ultimately promised in the beginning of May, and for which too long an indulgence has been given. You are now delivered from the cares of the sale; and it is true, though it may sound odd, that I never had occasion for money so much as at present.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Most faithfully Yours,

E. GIBBON.

Downing-Street,

June the 26th, 1783.

Francis Hugonin, Esq. Nursted,
Petersfield.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LA TEMPESTA.

HUSH thy quiet fears, thou empress of my soul!

I, I return, but not to speak of love;
Enough, enough, th' ungrateful theme I quit,

Since you, my darling Nicé, disapprove.

But see, my best lov'd, in anger rob'd,
How frowns the sky, prophetic of a storm!
If thou dost sigh to house thy tender flock,
Be mine the task that duty to perform.

What! not alarm'd? Behold you not the heav'n,

How dark with clouds its sombre face appears?

How the light dust the eddying whirlwind lifts?

How on its breast the fallen leaf it bears?

By yonder woods that 'groan, by the wild course

Of frighten'd birds, these partial drops that dew

Thy lover's pallid cheek, dear maid, I dread,
E'en whilst I speak, the sad prediction's true.

Behold! the lightnings glare! the thunder roars!

Here, Trembler, here! ah, whither wouldst thou fly?

It is too late to think thee of thy flock;
Rest in this cave, shall I not still be nigh?

Thou tremblest, treasure of this beating heart!

Light of my life! why does that bosom leave?

Restrain thy fond alarms, tho' I am near,
The story of my love untouch'd I leave.

Descend the thunderbolt, the lightnings flash!

I, I will shield thee, Nicé, from the blow;
And when the sky (wiping away her tears)
Smiles on the plain, ungrateful girl, I go.

Repose thee here, for thou art safe, my Love,
Within the bosom of this hollow rock,
Where never yet has pierc'd the lightning's fire,

Or crushing thunderbolt had power to shock.

Its thick and friendly shade around bespreads
A wood of laurels, that e'en to heav'n's ire

No weak no common boundary prescribes;
Seat thee, my charming idol, and respire.

But to my side, weak and alarm'd, you cling,
And lock your hands in mine when I would fly;

Hush thy suspicions! for I will not go,

Tho' general ruin should involve the sky.

How have I long'd for thee, ecstatic hour!

Blest beyond all, if fruit of love thou art,
Not terror-born, and child of accident,

But the rich recompence of my poor heart.

E'en to this moment you have lov'd, perhaps,

And I have ta'en thy modesty for hate;

This terror might have been the veil of love;

O let delusion cease! and speak my fate.

You answer not, but fix upon the ground.

Those living stars, and bashful droop your head;

You blush! you smile! O Heav'n! I understand,

That blush, that smile, enough enough have said.

Yet 'mid the storm, at length a calm I've found!

More bright, more fair, may never day return:

This is the proudest of my fading life;

Thus would I live, and thus to dust return.

LA PESCA.

O COME, my ever-blooming Nicé, come!
Whilst gloomy night, who all confounds,
is nigh;

Haste thee to catch the fresh'ning airs that flow,

And on your tranquil shore delight to sigh.

He cannot designate what pleasure means,
Who does not loiter on these pleasant sands;

Now at this moment, while its pinion strong,
A zephyr o'er the rippling wave expands.

For once, thy humble mansion, Nicé, leave,
Where wand'ring woobines with the rose unite;

Nor think in cots alone that bliss resides,
These dancing waves may also yield delight.

Here as the night her sable veil unfolds,

In ocean's bosom, envious of the sky,

With adde'd lustre each clear star essays
(And ever multiplied) to catch the eye.

Here on the billows which alternate rise,
Whose dark and chilling waters sweep afar,

Break the bright rays, and the Ephesian Queen

Urges, through many a broken cloud, her car.

By day, in concert with a vocal skill,
Which yields in nothing to the reeds of old;

If I must silence on this heart impose,

Which you deny its sufferings to unfold.

The

The loves of Thetis, Doris, will I sing;
 Of Galatea, Glauco, chaunt the flame,
 Paint in the woes of others what I feel,
 And breathe my passion in another's name.
 Thou from the beach, in yonder neighb'ring
 mead,
 Shalt watch thy little lambkins as they
 play;
 Shalt view them crop their soft and flow'ry
 food,
 Shelter'd by branches from the solar ray.
 With rod and line, meanwhile, thou mayst
 ensnare
 The restless roving tenants of the sea;
 And my lov'd Nicé, who in all excels,
 Fisher and shepherdess at once shall be.
 No more the rocks among, with sea-weeds
 drest,
 Shall to their secret holds the fish repair;
 But all, with rival eager haste shall come,
 To seek, through briny waves, my charm-
 er's snare.
 For thee, the beauteous daughters of the
 Flood,
 With choicest treasures shall their bosoms
 fill,
 With pallid shells, that almost seem to blush,
 With crystals, and with coral brighter
 still.

LA PRIMAVERA.

O Heavens! my lov'd Philino, Heavens!
 the mead,
 The long neglected mead, assumes again
 Her verdant mantle, its accustom'd robe
 Puts on the forest too, which skirts our
 plain.
 Already, welcome messenger of spring,
 I feel a zephyr on my cheek to blow,
 A rudely-kissing breeze, that wand'ring
 wakes
 The sleeping rosebud and the flow'ret low.
 To arms, unto the field, again recalls
 The early season, nurse of wild alarms,
 Without thy lover, hapless maiden say,
 Canst thou exist, when not existence
 charms?
 O friendly gales, in pity do not blow
 To sad Irene, who so fondly loves.
 O haste not, plants, so quickly to return,
 To strew your buds like emeralds thro'
 the groves.
 O every flower! that emulous of fame,
 Dost tint thy pallid cheek with rainbow
 hue,
 O every breeze! that warm'st us with thy
 breath,
 What sighs, O Heaven! ye cost a heart so
 true,

Who was the wretch, that first of guiltless
 steel
 Form'd instruments of death to human-
 kind?
 Made cruelty an art? No sense had he
 Of sweet humanity, or love divine.
 What madness! O what fury! to prefer
 The angry menace of the vengeful foe,
 To the sweet blandishment of mistress kind.
 Be not seduc'd? my lov'd Philino, no!
 But ah! for war, if thou so anxious art,
 Know every lover must a warrior be;
 In love we freeze, we burn, and love de-
 mands
 Valour, experience, ingenuity.
 Ah! trust me, Love, enchanting Love has
 wars,
 The smart attack, defences smarter still;
 The hidden lure, deceitful ambushade,
 Triumphs, defeats, anger, and then good-
 will.
 But *fugitive* the anger is, the peace
 The more delightful; and the triumph gay
 Honours alike the vanquish'd and the brave,
 The gain the same, whoever wins the day.
 Alas! what sound was that? the trumpet's
 clang!
 The signal of departure! Ingrate, stay.
 Why dost thou fly? I would not blight thy
 palms;
 Small my demand—one look, then haste
 away.
 Go, darling, go, but in thy dearer life,
 Preserve mine own; and if return you may,
 Return to her, who only lives in thee;
 But let the conqueror's laurel strew thy
 way.
 And ah! where'er thy luckless stars may
 guide,
 Or fortune tempt thy wand'ring steps to
 rove,
 Think of my pain, and say, *my faithful maid!*
 Who knows, if yet she lives to love and
 me!

IL SOGNO.

WHEN on my couch, the vase of many a
 tear,
 Listless I sink with grief, with pain op-
 press'd;
 In dreams, at least, thy darling image comes,
 To charm my cares away, to bless my
 rest.
 Ah! let me never, never wake again,
 If fond illusive joy thou be not true,
 Or Love, to dear realities convert,
 Whate'er of false there is, O Dreams, in
 you.
 "At early dawn, when half a world repose,
 On a cool fountain's solitary side
 I dreamt that, Phillis, we together sat,
 And drank of bliss, to vulgar souls denied."

It was a dream, yet did it seem not so ;
I heard the torrent as he roll'd along,
The little prattling minstrels of the spring,
And leaves that whisper'd the old elms
among.

"Lo! as the morning broke of those bright
eyes,
Of love, of life, of light, the radiant
throne,
High beat the pulses of this captive heart,
Which fate, and even habit, mark thine
own.

"The sight alone of pity in those orbs,
That ne'er with lustre of compassion
beam'd ;
Gave birth, O Heaven! to more than idle
fears,
I doubted if awake I was, or dream'd.

"What sounds I heard! and what kind
names were mine!
Thou dear one, from those lips which
breathe of fire,
What tender meanings in those eyes I read!
Which tremble as they gaze with soft de-
sire."

What added brilliance pity can bestow!
Oh! if 'twere possible that you could see,
How in their firmament, like stars, they
shine,
O never, Phillis, wouldst thou cruel be.

"Repeat I cannot, what I then did say,
Or what my bold, presumptuous hopes ex-
press'd ;
This much I know, on that dear iv'ry hand
A thousand ardent kisses I impress'd.

"Bright as the tints of morn, a rising blush
Thy fascinating features seem'd to wear,
When lo! the rustling of a neighb'ring bush
Some instant danger bade me to beware.

"Sudden I turn, when curs'd Philino's form,
His rival form, half-hidden, I descry,
Who, pale with envy of my happier stars,
Regards my am'rous thefts with evil eye.

"Inflam'd I grew, with anger, with surprise,
And waken'd in a moment at the view."
Thus e'en in dreams, if sweet my transports
are,
Alas! they are as short and transient too.

'Tis true, the pleasure and the dear deceit
Did with the darkness of the night depart;
But not with darkness of the night retires
The ardent passion which consumes my
heart.

Thus, for a little moment if I am blest,
In dreams, that with a churlish haste are
gone,
When day again returns his cheerful course,
My torments but increase, and I love on.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TO HER WHO BEST WILL UNDERSTAND.

NO: not the telltale Muse shall bear the
name

Of her I love so tenderly ;
Nor Echo from her caves proclaim,
Tho' oft made vocal to my flame,
The sounds that syllable the dame
That loves me too so tenderly !

Yet, as her conscious eyes peruse the lay
That I have penn'd so cautiously ;
The blush that o'er her cheek shall play,
And heaving bosom oft shall say,
Dear is the lover—far away,
That breathes his flame so cautiously !

And, free from prying eyes when next we
meet,

To breathe of love, how rapturously,
Oft as our parting lips retreat,
Mingling sweet joys with converse sweet,
Her partial voice shall oft repeat
The glowing theme—how rapturously!

SONNET

TO AN UNFORTUNATE FRIEND, PAR-
TICULARLY FOND OF THEATRICAL
REPRESENTATIONS.

WHY, luckless Friend! why* boasts the
scenic tale,

A charm which tunes thy mind to Plea-
sure's tone?

Joy'st thou to hear the buskin'd hero wail
Worth unrequited? fate too like thy own!

Or doth Thalia, laughter loving Maid,
Chase from thy sight the grisly Spectre,
Care,

When, by her magic Crook's transforming aid,
She shews life's thorny vale as Eden fair?

Then view, in Fiction's changeful vestments
gay,

A world which oft by fallacy enthrals;
But, as the audience soon forgets the play,
— Learn thou to feel, ere Life's great curtain
falls,

Alike indiff'rence to the weal or woe
Of those who fill each motley scene below.

EPITAPH IN CHESERTON CHURCH-YARD,
WRITTEN BY THE LATE ALDERMAN
IND, OF CAMBRIDGE.

Near this Place lies interred,
ANNA MARIA VASA,
Daughter of Gustavus Vasa, the African.
She died July 21, 1897,
Aged 4 Years.

SHOULD simple village rhymes attract
thine eye,
Stranger, as thoughtfully thou passest by,
Know that here lies beside this humble stone
A child of colour haply not thine own.

Her

Her father, born of Afric's sun-burnt race,
Torn from his native fields—ah! foul disgrace!

Thro' various toils at length to Britain came,
Espous'd, so Heav'n ordain'd, an English dame,
And follow'd Christ; their hope two infants dear,

But one a hapless orphan slumbers here.
To bury her the village-children came,
And dropp'd choice flowers, and lisp'd her early fame;

And some that lov'd her most, as if unblest'd,
Bedew'd with tears the white wreath on their breast;

But she is gone, and dwells in that abode,
Where some of every clime shall joy in God.

PUN OF WILLIAM THE THIRD.

ONE exclaim'd to King William, "May God damn the Dutch!"

And "May God damn the Dutch!" all the rabble resound;

When the Monarch replied, "Faith I thank you, friends, much;

For unless they were damn'd, they'd be certainly drown'd.

C.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MESSRS. Allen and Pepys have laid before this learned body an account of a great number of experiments, made with a view of ascertaining the changes produced in atmospheric air and oxygen gas by respiration; from which they infer:

1. That the quantity of carbonic acid gas emitted is exactly equal, bulk for bulk, to the oxygen consumed; and therefore there is no reason to conjecture, that any water is formed by a union of oxygen and hydrogen in the lungs.

2. Atmospheric air once entering the lungs returns charged with from 8 to 8½ per cent. carbonic acid gas, and when the contacts are repeated almost as frequently as possible only 10 per cent. is emitted.

3. It appears, that a middle-sized man, aged thirty-eight years, and whose pulse is seventy on an average, gives off 302 cubical inches of carbonic acid gas from his lungs in eleven minutes; and supposing the production uniform for twenty-four hours, the total quantity in that period would be 39,534 cubical inches, weighing 13,683 grains, the carbon in which is 5,363 grains, or rather more than 11 oz. troy: the oxygen consumed in the same time will be equal in volume to the carbonic acid gas. The quantity of carbonic acid gas, emitted in a given time, must depend much on the circumstances under which respiration is performed.

4. When respiration is attended with distressing circumstances, there is reason to conclude, that a portion of oxygen is absorbed: and as the oxygen decreases in quantity, perception gradually ceases, and we may suppose, that life would

be completely extinguished on the total abstraction of oxygen.

5. A larger proportion of carbonic acid gas is formed by the human subject from oxygen, than from atmospheric air.

6. An easy, natural inspiration is from 16 to 17 cubical inches, though this will differ in different subjects; and it is supposed, that the quantity of carbonic acid gas, given off in a perfectly natural respiration, ought to be reckoned at less than at a time when experiments are making on the human subject for the purpose, because in short inspirations the quantity of air, which has reached no farther than the fauces, trachea, &c. bears a much larger proportion to the whole mass required, than when the inspirations are deep.

7. No hydrogen, nor any other gas, appears to evolved during the process of respiration.

8. The general average of the deficiency in the total amount of common air inspired, appears to be very small, amounting only to 6 parts in 1000.

9. The experiments upon oxygen gas prove, that the quantity of air remaining in the lungs, and its appendages is very considerable; and that without a reference to this circumstance, all experiments upon small quantities of gas are liable to inaccuracy.

Mr. Brande has laid before the Royal Society, an account of the differences in the structure of calculi, which arise from their being formed in different parts of the urinary passages; and on the effects that are produced upon them by the internal use of solvent medicines. The experiments made by this gentleman were very numerous, and on an uncommonly

uncommonly large collection of calculi, to most of which histories of the case are annexed. The subject is divided into different sections: the 1st relates to calculi formed in the kidneys, and voided without having undergone any changes in the urinary passages. These are entirely soluble in a solution of pure potash: and when exposed to the action of the blow-pipe, they blacken and emit a strong odour, which arises from the animal matter which they contain, and which occasions the loss in the analysis of these calculi. Its relative quantity is liable to much variation. In one instance a calculus from the kidney, weighing 7 grains, was ascertained to consist of

	Grains.
Uric acid	4.5
Animal matter	2.5
	<hr/> 7.0

In some cases the calculi from the kidneys consist almost wholly of uric acid; sometimes phosphate of lime was combined with the acid.

II. In treating of the calculi which have been retained in the kidneys, and which frequently increase in that situation to a considerable size, he observes that this augmentation is of two kinds.

1. Where there is a great disposition to the formation of uric acid, the calculus consists wholly of that substance and animal matter, so as frequently to form a complete cast of the pelvis of the kidney.

2. Where there is less disposition to form uric acid, the external laminae are composed of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and phosphate of lime.

In one instance, a small uric calculus was so deposited on the kidney, that its upper surface was exposed to a continual stream of urine, upon which beautiful crystals of the triple phosphate had been deposited. Mr. Brande therefore infers, that, under common circumstances, a stream of urine passing over a calculus of uric acid, has a tendency to deposit the phosphate upon it.

III. The calculi of the urinary bladder are of four kinds:

1. Those formed upon nuclei of uric acid, from the kidney.
2. Those formed upon nuclei of oxalate of lime from the kidney.
3. Those formed upon sand or animal mucus deposited in the bladder.
4. Those formed upon extraneous bodies introduced into the bladder.

These are arranged under the following divisions:—First, Calculi, which from their external appearance consist chiefly of uric acid, and which are chiefly or entirely soluble in a solution of pure potash. Secondly, Calculi composed chiefly of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, or of phosphate of lime, or of mixtures of the two. These are characterised by their whiteness; by exhibiting small prismatic crystals upon their surface, and by their solubility in dilute muriatic acid. Thirdly, Calculi, containing oxalate of lime, commonly called mulberry calculi. These are distinguished by the difficulty with which they are dissolved in acids, by their hardness, and by leaving pure lime, when exposed to the action of the blow-pipe.

By analysis a calculus of 60 grains yielded

	Grains.
Urea and muriate of ammonia	5.2
Ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate	6.
Uric acid	48.8
	<hr/> 60.0

From this and many other experiments Mr. Brande concludes, that the evolution of ammonia depends in all instances upon the decomposition of the ammoniacal salts contained in the calculus, more especially of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and that no substance which can be called urate of ammonia exists in calculi.

By analysis it was found, that a pure specimen of the mulberry calculus consists of

	Grains.
Oxalate of lime . . .	65
Uric acid	16
Phosphate of lime . .	15
Loss in animal matter	4
	<hr/> 100

IV. The calculi found in the urethra consist of ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and phosphate of lime, with a small portion of uric acid; though some appeared to consist almost wholly of ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate.

Mr. Brande, in the next section, has given the result of analysis of the calculi found in the horse, ox, sheep, rhinoceros, dog, hog, and rabbit. These were found mostly to consist of phosphate of lime and carbonate of lime in different proportions. In some, small proportions of animal matter were combined with the other substances.

The

The inferences drawn from these interesting and important facts are as follow:

That calculi formed in the kidneys, and immediately voided, are almost always composed of uric acid, and that the phosphates are very frequent ingredients in calculi of the bladder. They are uniformly deposited upon extraneous substances introduced into the bladder, but never form small kidney calculi. In what is commonly called a fit of the gravel, a small uric calculus is formed in the kidney, and passes along the ureter into the bladder. For, some time after a stone has passed from the kidney, the urine is generally unusually loaded with uric acid, and deposits that substance upon the nucleus now in the bladder. After this, the subsequent additions to the calculus consist principally of the phosphates.

Where the disposition to form uric acid in the kidneys is very great and permanent, the calculus found in the bladder is principally composed of uric acid; but where this disposition is weak, the nucleus only is uric acid, and the bulk of the stone is composed of the phosphates. When the increased secretion of uric acid returns at intervals, the calculus is composed of alternate layers of uric acid and the phosphates. There are besides these many variations in the formation of the calculi.

In speaking of the solvents, Mr. Brande admits, that the internal exhibition of the alkalies often prevents the formation of the uric acid, and of course an increase of a calculus in the bladder, as far as the uric acid is concerned; but that its action will not proceed any farther; because from his experiments he finds there is at all times a quantity of uncombined acid in the urine; and hence it follows, that, although the alkali may may arrive at the kidneys in its pure state, it will there unite with the uncombined acid, and be rendered incapable of exerting any action upon the calculus in the bladder. Mr. B. also observes, that whenever the urine is deprived of a portion of the acid which is natural to it, the deposition of the triple phosphate and phosphate of lime more readily takes place, which is effected by the exhibition of the alkalies; and, therefore, though alkaline medicines often tend to diminish the quantity of uric acid, and thus prevent the addition of that substance in its pure state to a calculus in the bladder, they favour the deposition of the phosphates.

With regard to the exhibition of the acids, particularly the muriatic acid, in order to dissolve the phosphates, Mr. B. admits, that, during the use of this acid, the phosphates are either diminished, or disappear altogether; and even the urine acquires sometimes an additional acidity, and therefore a solution of that part of the calculus, which consists of the phosphates, may be expected; but even then the nucleus of uric acid would remain, and thus a great deal of time would be lost without any permanent advantage. He is also decidedly against the injection of these solvents into the bladder, at once, by means of instruments; because in every case that has come under his observation, it has always aggravated the sufferings of the patient. He concludes, that as the nuclei of calculi originate in the kidneys, and that of these the greater number consist of uric acid; the good effects so frequently observed during the use of an alkali, arise not from any actual solution of calculous matter, but from the power which it possesses of diminishing the secretion of uric acid, and thus preventing the enlargement of the calculus; so that, while of a very small form, it may be voided by the urethra.

In a following number we shall give an account of Mr. Home's observations on the same subject.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Messrs. Gay Lussac and Thenard have given an account of the method which they adopted in decomposing the boracic acid. They put equal parts of potassium, and pure vitreous boracic acid, into a copper tube, to which a bent glass tube was fitted. The copper tube was placed in a small furnace, and the extremity of the glass tube plunged into a basin of quicksilver. As soon as the temperature was raised to 150° (Reaumur, we presume), the mixture became suddenly red, much heat was produced, the glass broken, and almost the whole of the air in the apparatus was driven out with great force. Only atmospheric air was disengaged, and a few bubbles of hydrogen. All the potassium disappeared, although it only decomposed a part of the acid. These substances were changed by their reciprocal action into an olive grey substance, which is a compound of potash, and of the basis of boracic acid. The boracic radical was separated from it by washing it with hot or cold water. That which does not dissolve, is the radical itself, which possesses the following properties: this radical is greenish brown;

brown; fixed, and insoluble in water. It has no taste, nor any action on tincture of litmus, or on syrup of violets. Being mixed with oxymuriate of potash, or nitrate of potash, and projected into a red-hot crucible, it entered into vivid combustion, of which the boracic acid was one of the products. The most curious and most important of all the phenomena produced by the boracic radical when placed in contact with other bodies, are those that it presents with oxygen. When four grains and a half of boracic radical, were projected into a silver crucible covered with a jar, containing a little more than a quart of

oxygen, and the whole placed over quicksilver, a most rapid combustion took place, and the quicksilver rose to about the middle of the jar. The boracic radical exhibits the same phenomena with air as with oxygen, only that the combustion is less rapid. Hence it follows, that the boracic acid is composed of oxygen, and a combustible body: and that this substance is of a peculiar nature, and ought to be classed with phosphorus, carbon, and sulphur. It requires a great quantity of oxygen to change it into boracic acid, and it previously passes into the state of a black oxyde.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

* *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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MONTHLY MAG. No. 185.

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Grieving's a Folly, a Comedy, in Five Acts. By Richard Leigh, Esq. 2s. 6d.

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Observations on the Historical Work of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox. By the Right Hon. G. Rose. With a Narrative of the Events which occurred in the Enterprise of the Earl of Argyle in 1685. By Sir Patrick Hume, 1l. 5s.

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Reports of Cases, Argued and Ruled at Nisi Prius, in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and on the Home Circuit, in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 48, 49 George III. 1808, with Indexes, completing the first volume. By John Campbell, Esq. vol. 1, Part 3, 7s. 6d.

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The Annual Medical Register, comprising a Review of every publication relating to Medicine and Surgery, which appeared in 1808; with a Sketch of the Discoveries and Improvements in those Sciences, &c. By a Society of Physicians, 8vo. 9s.

A System of Operative Surgery, founded on the basis of Anatomy. By Charles Bell, vol. 2, royal 8vo. 16s.

An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Treatment of Carditis, or the Inflammation of the Heart, illustrated by Cases and Dissections. By John Ford Davis, M.D. 12mo. 6s.

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MILITARY.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at the Horse Guards, on the 24th and 27th of March, 1792, for the Trial of Captain Powel, Lieutenant Seton, and Lieutenant Hall, of the 54th regiment, on several charges preferred against them by William Cobbett, late serjeant-major, 2s. 6d.

Observations on some of the most Important Parts of the Art of War, as applicable to the present state of Tactics in Europe. By John Gourlay, Esq. 2s.

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The Lark, a Satire, without Notes, 2s. 6d.

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The Gentleman's Veterinary Monitor, and Stable Guide; a concise Treatise on the Diseases and Management of Horses. By Yorick Wilson, royal 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Letters of Lady Rachel Russell, from the manuscript of the Library in Woburn Abbey; to which are prefixed an Introduction, vindicating the character of Lord Russell, and his trial for high treason, extracted from the State Trials, 8vo. 10s. 6d. large paper, 13s.

Observations on the Golden-lane Brewery Bill, now before parliament, submitted to the consideration of the members of both houses. 1s.

A Tract, chiefly relative to Monastic Antiquities; with some Account of a recent Search for the Remains of the Scottish Kings interred in the abbey of Dunfermline. By John Graham Dalyell, esq. 8vo. 9s.

Strictures on the Present State of Eloquence at the English Bar, with a few hints to jurors and witnesses. In a letter to Wm. Garrow, esq. By Tom Nugent, the money-lender. 1s.

A Letter addressed to Robert Hawker, D.D. vicar of Charles, Plymouth, suggested by his Defence of the London Female Penitentiary, recently established in the vicinity of Islington. By John Evans, A.M. 1s. 6d.

Opinion delivered by Dr. Duncan, senr. in the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, on the 13th of September 1808, upon a Charge against Dr. Gregory, for Wilful and Deliberate Violation of Truth. 2s. 6d.

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The Flowers of Harmony, being a selection of the most celebrated catches, glees, and duets. No. II. 1s. 6d.

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POLITICS.

An Address to the People of England, on the absolute necessity of a Reform in Parliament. To which are annexed, complete copies of Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights. 2s. 6d.

An Account of the Proceedings of the Inhabitants of Southwark, at their town hall, April 12. 1809, on their vote of thanks to Mr. Wardle, with an Address to the Electors on Reform of Parliament. By Mr. Favell.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, on the subject of Common Halls and County Meetings, with a few Hints on Parliamentary Reform. 2s.

A Full Report of the Proceedings of the Electors of Westminster, on Wednesday March 29. 1809, at a meeting held in Westminster hall, to express their sentiments on the Inquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York. 1s.

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The Speech of James Stephen, esq. in the House of Commons, March 6. 1809, on Mr. Whitbread's motion, relative to the late Overtures of the American Government. 3s. 6d.

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Thoughts on the Present State of our Domestic Affairs, shewing the necessity of an administration formed on the basis of an union of parties. 2s. 6d.

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Observations on the National Debt, with a Plan for discharging it, so as to do complete justice

justice to the equitable claims of the stockholder, and be at the same time highly advantageous to the nation at large. 3s.

Elements of Reform, or Account of the Motives of the Advocates for Parliamentary Reformation. By William Cobbett. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached at the Assizes, held at Winchester, March 8th 1809. By the Rev. C. J. Gough Seare, L.L.B.

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, in the year 1806, at the Bampton Lectures. By John Browne, M.A. late fellow of C.C.C. 8vo. 9s.

Discourses on the Genuineness, Integrity, and Public Version of the New Testament. By Lant Carpenter, L.L.D. 1s. 6d.

Errors respecting Unitarianism considered, &c. &c. A Discourse by Lant Carpenter, L.L.D. 1s.

The Nature, Origin, and Effect of the Creation by Jesus Christ considered, in a discourse by the Rev. Russel Scott. 1s.

The History of the Church of Christ By the Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. Vol IV. Part 2. 8vo. 10s.

Sermons, chiefly designed to enforce Christian Morality. By the Rev. Thos. Gisborne, M.A. 8vo. 8s.

A connected History of the Life and Divine Mission of Jesus Christ, as recorded in the Nar-

ratives of the Four Evangelists, with Notes, selected from the short-hand papers of the late Rev. Newcome Cappe. By Catherine Cappe. 8vo. 12s.

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Sermons, Controversial and Practical, with Reflections and Tracts on interesting Subjects (heretofore published in Ireland only). By the late Rev. Philip Skelton, Rector of Rintora, &c. &c. Re-published by the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M.A. 8vo. 9s.

The New Testament, in an improved Version, upon the basis of Archbishop Newcombe's New Translation, with a corrected Text, and Notes critical and explanatory. Published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Royal 8vo. fine paper, with Maps, 16s. — Royal 12mo. with Maps, 8s. — Demy 18mo. 4s.

A Sermon on the Prevailing Corruptions of the Age, preached in the parish church of Fulham. By the Rev. W. Pochett. 1s.

The Necessity of Religion and Virtue to National Happiness and Prosperity, a Sermon preached at the Scotch Church, Woolwich, on the General Fast, Feb. 8. 1809. By the Rev. Wm. Vessie, A.M.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Cambrian Traveller's Guide. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF LONDON 1809, THE FORTY-FIRST.

Ὅστις μὴ ἀσπαζέται τὴν ζωγραφίαν ἀδικεῖ τὴν Ἀληθείαν, ἀδικεῖ δὲ καὶ Σοφίαν ὅποτε ἐς Πωπτασὶς ἔκει, φορὰ γὰρ ἴση ἀμφὼν ἐς τὰ τῶν Ἑρῶν εἶδη καὶ ἔργα.

Φλ. Φιλοστράτου Ἐικ. προοίμ.

THE opening of the exhibition of the Royal Academy, forms an epoch in the annals of British Art. It affords the critic a scale, whereby to estimate the progress of the Fine Arts, and to measure the improvement or retrogradation of our native artists.

The Fine Arts of a nation are certainly the grand criterion by which a philosopher can judge of the progress of mental refinement; and as perfectibility of that species of refinement assuages the horrors of barbarism and anarchy, and makes man more resemble what his great archetype and creator intended him to be; so a watchful eye towards the progress of the Fine Arts, is not the least useful care of a philosophical observer. The

business of the present allotment of this department of the Monthly Magazine, shall be to point out what is most worthy of attention in the present academical exhibition;—to select the beauties of established names of well earned reputation; to call forth youthful merit; and to give a correct summary of the increased and increasing reputation of the BRITISH SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS; whose power and energy “*has increased, is encreasing, and ought*” not “*to be diminished.*”

This year's exhibition is superior to any that has been seen for many years; the great room, in particular, beams with more talent, and shews much improvement of the British school, in tone of colouring. So much perfection and justness of colouring perhaps, was never seen coalesced together in the walls of the Royal Academy.

Academical drawing, or knowledge of the human figure, seems to be more attended to than formerly; though not yet quite to the requisite degree. Certainly the junior artists, from whom expectation demands

demands great efforts, have of late much improved in this highly necessary branch of the elements of art. And for this, the country is indebted to the indefatigable and zealous exertions of Mr. Fuseli, the present keeper, and eminent lecturer on painting. At the time of his coming into his present situation in the academy, these same artists were daily losing ground in the elements of drawing the human figure. But duly impressed with his invaluable precepts, no less than by his example, they are daily improving themselves by study after the antique, and the great model of the antique and all excellency, NATURE.

Mr. West, the worthy and excellent president, who is undoubtedly at the head of our national school of arts, has contributed three pictures to the present exhibition. Milton's Messiah (No. 68,) Gray's Bard (No. 119,) and Narcissus in love with his own Image, which he sees in the Water (No. 502). They are in the usual animated style of this excellent master; the figure of the bard is particularly fine and energetic, and possesses a singular freshness of colouring. De Louthembourg's Landscapes, are such uncommon productions of art, that no praise can fairly be adequate to their merits. Of the same rank are Turner's, possessing indeed very different characteristics. No. 105, Tabley, the seat of Sir John F. Leicester, bart. Windy Day, has an effect that ravishes as much by the novelty of its effect, as by its genuine representation of truth. In landscape painters we stand pre-eminent. To the former artists we may add, as particularly excelling in this department, *Callcott*—*Arnald*, whose Rosslyn Castle, by moonlight, has such a calm and true effect, which has seldom been excelled—*Anderson*. The best and most prominent portraits this year are, Lady Kensington (No. 8) by *Owen*; the Bishop of Salisbury (No. 38) by *Northcote*; Mrs. and Miss Wetherell (No. 62), by *Sir William Beechey*; the Dowager Lady Beaumont (No. 78) by *Owen*; Wilkie, the Painter (No. 93) by *Sir William Beechey*; Sir Joseph Banks, bart. K.B. (No. 134) by *Phillips*; Mrs. Whitmore (No. 176) by the same artist, possessing such beauty and truth of colouring, correct drawing, and verisimilitude of character, of one of the most lovely women in the creation; that it would be as dangerous to the repose of the spectator to behold this charming portrait too long or too often, as the statue of Prometheus was to its maker. Mr. Blagdon (No.

178) by *Dawe*, a young artist of most promising abilities, and of rising reputation; also a lady (No. 218) by the same artist, that is hardly inferior to any whole length in the exhibition. Mrs. Evans (No. 233) as Cowslip, by *Allen*. Madame Catalani in the character of La Didone Abandonnata (No. 216) by *Lonsdale*; which is unfortunately hung in such a shameful dark corner of the anti-room, that it can hardly be seen, and is a question of every one, why so good a picture has received so bad a place:—a question, that the hanging committee are best qualified to answer; for a better picture there is not in any of the rooms; and there are at least twenty of inferior merit, even in the great room. It looks at present, while unexplained, too much like private pique.

(To be continued.)

Intelligence relative to the Fine Arts, Announcements, &c.

The work that was announced in this Magazine a few months ago, called the Fine Arts of the English School, is in a state of forwardness. Report speaks highly of the engravings of the first number, which are: 1. A Portrait of John Dunning Lord Ashburton, engraved by Bond, from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, accompanied by a biographical memoir by Mr. Adolphus. 2. An historical composition, representing Thetis bearing the armour to Achilles; engraved by Bond, from the well-known picture by the President West. 3. A view of Lord Mansfield's monument in Westminster-Abbey church, by Flaxman. 4. An elevation of the West Front of St. Paul's Cathedral church, London. 5. A plan of the substructure of the same building; Sir Christopher Wren; both drawn from actual measurement, and accompanied by an essay towards an history and description of the edifice, by Mr. James Eames, architect.

Mr. Dawe has issued proposals for publishing a print in mezzotinto, from his picture now exhibiting (No. 89) in the present exhibition at the British Gallery, Pall Mall; and which obtained the premium in the class of historical and poetical subjects given by the British Institution 1809. This excellent picture was reviewed in this Magazine for last March, and has since become the property of H. P. Hope, esq. The subject is from Shakespeare's Cymbeline: Imogen found at the Cave of Belarius. It will be about 26 inches by 23, and the price to subscribers, prints 1l. 11s. 6d.

1l. 11s. 6d. proofs 3l. 3s. Subscriptions are received at the artist's house, No. 44, Wells-street, Oxford-street.

A Continuation of Mr. Prince Hoare's excellent periodical paper, called the Artist, may be shortly expected. Mr. North-

cote has furnished a most excellent paper for the first number.

Mr. Bissert, of Birmingham, has, with his accustomed activity and taste, produced an elegant medal of Mr. Wardle, with accompanying mottos.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. PRATT is preparing, and about to publish, some Specimens of Poetry by JOSEPH BLACKETT, a youth of extraordinary poetical promise; who, from an undistinguished situation, by no means favourable to mental exertion, has just started up. A singular accident brought some of his productions under the inspection of several eminent literary characters; who have been unanimous in pronouncing him one of the most highly-gifted individuals that has for many years claimed the notice of the Public. The strength of his genius is said to be Dramatic; a species of composition, for which it must be allowed there is, in the present state of the stage, or rather in the present viciated taste of the Public, a full and fair opportunity for the exertion of a natural and original genius.

Mr. BOWYER (who some time since published those parts of Sir Robert Ainslie's celebrated collection of Drawings which related to Egypt, Caramania, and Palestine,) has just issued a prospectus for publishing the remaining part of that collection. The new work will consist of Views in Turkey in Europe, and will include Bulgaria, Romania, Wallachia, Syria, the Islands in the Archipelago, &c. &c. Among them will be a correct representation of the celebrated Temple of Jupiter Ammon at Siwah, in the deserts of Libya, discovered in 1792; some curious and highly interesting delineations of the ruins of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and a large and accurate View of Constantinople and its environs. A considerable part of this work will consist of views in countries of which there are no other drawings extant. The present publication will include the whole of Sir Robert Ainslie's unpublished assemblage of drawings, and will be executed in the same style, and of the same size, as Mr. Bowyer's Views in Egypt.

Mr. BRIGHTLEY, of Bungay, in Suffolk, is about to publish a full Account of the Art and Mystery of Stereotype Printing;

so that it may be practised without further difficulty by every printer, who may find it adapted to the nature of his business. Mr. Brightley, it is well known, has greatly simplified the process, and has practised this art for several years with great success.

The London Edition of Mr. BARLOW's fine Epic of the Columbiad, will be ready in a few days.

Mr. FRANCIS BAILY, whose Treatise on the Doctrine of Interest and Annuities we announced in the course of last year, has in the press a continuation of that work, which will comprise the whole doctrine of Life Annuities and Assurances. The author proposes to exhibit a more complete analysis of this science than has ever yet been given. He has deduced a more correct set of formulæ, as well as more simple and easy rules for the solution of the various problems connected with this subject. An account of the several Insurance Companies now existing, with remarks on their comparative advantages, &c. will likewise appear in the course of the work.

Dr. NEALE's Account of the late Campaigns in Portugal and Spain, will be published about the middle of June.

Mr. BEWICK's Botany, containing nearly five hundred cuts, by that gentleman, and accompanied by descriptions by Dr. Thornton, is far advanced in the press.

A new edition of Prince's Worthies of Devonshire, has been announced by Messrs. Rees and Curtis, booksellers, of Plymouth.

The Public will learn with pleasure, that Miss STARKE's beautiful Translations from Carlo Maria Maggi will shortly be published in an elegant small volume.

From the competition which has taken place in parliament during the progress of the bill for incorporating the Gas Light Company, it may be inferred, that gas lights will be generally substituted in London for the nuisance of lamps, within the next, or next following winter. We

We are well pleased at being able to state, that the intended Monument to JOHN LOCKE, has met with competent encouragement; and particularly since the model has been in such forwardness as to be exhibited by Mr. Westmacott, at his house in Mount-street, Berkeley-square. Every subscriber of two guineas and upwards will be presented with an engraving of the monument; and subscribers of five guineas will receive a medal with the head of Locke on one side, and on the reverse an exact representation of the monument. To subscribers of ten guineas, a similar medal will be presented in silver.

It is intended shortly to republish Fuller's Worthies, Purchase's Pilgrims, and Hakluyt's Voyages. This undertaking forms part of the plan of those booksellers who are reprinting the Chronicles of Holinshed, Hall, Grafton, &c.

Splendid editions of Mr. SCOTT's Poems of Marmion, and the Lay of the Last Minstrel, with embellishments from the pencil of Westall, will be published in a few weeks.

A Practical Treatise on the Merino and Anglo-Merino Breeds of Sheep is in its progress through the press, and will be ready for publication in a few days. The object of this Treatise is to demonstrate to the practical farmer the peculiar advantages attending the above breeds, and to prove that the Spanish manner of treating the Merino sheep is not indispensable in this country to the production of fine clothing wool.

New editions, with considerable and important additions, of Mr. LAWRENCE's Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, and of his General Treatise on Cattle, the ox, the sheep, and the swine, are in their course through the press.

SIR JONAH BARRINGTON, judge of the high court of admiralty of Ireland, &c. has begun to print, Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. They will comprise a view of Irish affairs from the year 1780, particularly of the Union, traced from its most remote causes to those of its final completion; the interesting era of the volunteers; the declaration of independence by the Irish parliament in 1782; the regency; and the rebellion: interspersed with characters and anecdotes never yet published. The work, which is to be dedicated by permission to the Prince of Wales, will be embellished with a great number of portraits of the distinguished characters both

of England and Ireland, all engraved by Heath, from original paintings or drawings, with many fac-similes of letters, and other curious documents. The whole will form an interesting collection of political transactions, in many of which the author bore a considerable part; and will make known to posterity the characters and persons of the most remarkable political actors during those eventful periods.

A new Life of Torquato Tasso; including his letters, illustrations of his writings, and memoirs of some of his literary contemporaries, is in forwardness.

Dr. IRELAND will speedily publish, A Comparison between Paganism and Christianity, in a course of lectures to the King's scholars, at Westminster, in the years 1806, 7, and 8.

An edition of the Novels and Miscellaneous Works of DANIEL DE FOE, is printing in 10 vols. foolscap 8vo.

Dr. BURNEY is engaged in a System of Nautical Education; intended principally for young officers entering the navy.

Mrs. DORSET is printing her popular work the Peacock at Home, and other Poems, in small 8vo. with vignette plates.

Mr. FENTON's Tour through Pembroke-shire, is in the press, and will soon appear in a quarto volume, embellished with views of all the principal seats and ruins; chiefly drawn by Sir R. C. Hoare. This tour is intended as the first of a series of tours through North and South Wales, which will be conducted on the same plan.

Mr. FRANCIS HARDY is engaged upon a Life of the late classical and patriotic Earl of Charlemont; including a view of the affairs of Ireland during a very interesting and important period.

Mr. DREW, author of an Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul, has in the press, in an octavo volume, an Essay, the object of which is to prove the Identity and General Resurrection of the Human Body.

Mr. THOMAS HOPE will shortly publish a Collection of Designs, representing the costume of the ancients. It will consist of about 160 outline engravings, with an introduction, and form two volumes in quarto and octavo.

The Clarendon press is engaged on an edition of the Ionic Lexicon of Amilius Portus, designed to accompany the edition of Herodotus, lately published by Mr. Cook.

The Rev. JOSEPH SAMUEL C. F. FREY, minister of the gospel to the Jews, will speedily publish a Narrative, containing an

an account of his descent and education, his offices among the Jews, the occasion of his entering the missionary seminary at Berlin, his design in coming to this country, and his labours under the patronage of the Missionary Society; together with an explanation of the circumstances which led to his separation from that society, and to his union with the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. Mr. Frey has also prepared an English-Hebrew Grammar.

Mr. BELFOUR has in the press a metrical romance in five cantos, entitled *Spanish Heroism, or the Battles of Roncesvalles*.

The Rev. Mr. EWING, of Glasgow, will speedily publish, at the request of the London Missionary Society, *Essays addressed to the Jews, on the Authority, Scope, and Consummation, of the Law and the Prophets*.

Mr. CURWEN, who ought to be known under the title of the Northern Patriot, has recently circulated the following Letter on the important subject of the culture of Potatoes.

“Workington-Hall, April 9, 1809.

“SIR,—The improvement of our agriculture appears to me to be the most certain means of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the United Empire, and preserving to us the blessings we enjoy. I may be deemed visionary, but I cannot disguise my opinion, that Great Britain, under a system of good agriculture, would be capable of supporting thirty millions of inhabitants. Nothing can contribute more to this desirable object than the general culture and use of Potatoes.

“The population of Workington is estimated at eight thousand, the weekly sale of potatoes during ten months of the year, exceeds four thousand stone per week; to supply this consumption requires nearly an hundred acres; I am inclined to believe five times the number of acres would not, in any other mode of cropping, produce an equal quantity of food. In corroboration of this opinion, let us suppose five hundred acres of wheat, yielding twenty-four Winchester, per acre, of 60lbs. or six hundred thousand pounds of bread, equal to supplying four thousand persons with half a pound of bread for three hundred days. The consumption then would be half a pound of bread to four pounds of potatoes. The comfort derived from the use of potatoes by the working classes, affords a most powerful argument in favour of their general introduction—no food is more nutritious, none so universally palatable. The philanthropist and politician will equally promote their views, by extending the use and culture of the potatoe.

“For eight years past I have fed all my working horses upon steam potatoes, mixed

with cut straw, and latterly I have with equal success given them to oxen. They would answer for milch cows, and fattening cattle, if they could be raised at less expence. My consumption for eight months in the year is a ton and a half per day, or about three hundred and sixty tons annually—the saving in land, in feeding with potatoes as a substitute for hay, is between a sixth and a seventh—fifty acres of potatoes will furnish above the quantity required, whilst three hundred and fifty acres of hay would most frequently fall short of supporting the same number of working horses and oxen—the advantage of this system extends beyond the individual, and is felt both immediately and remotely by the mass of the community. In the first place, the ground heretofore indispensably requisite for the growth of hay, for horses is now applied to the purposes of a dairy, and in the last year 507,024 quarts of milk were sold, whereas in 1804, only 222,755. In years of scarcity the food of horses can be applied to the use of man.

J. C. CURWEN.”

Butter.—Several specimens of Swedish Turnip Butter, from the dairy of Mr. Ives, of Catton, were exhibited at the principal inns in Norwich, on the 15th of April; and being placed on the dinner-tables at each house, gentlemen had a fair opportunity afforded them of pronouncing a decided opinion upon its quality.

It has afforded a convincing proof, that turnips of all descriptions, do not universally, in a greater or less degree, injure the flavour of our milk and butter: to this assertion, the Swedish turnip is an exception, in a most decided point of view.

It appears, that the management of these cows is most simple and easy—they are fed on hay, good oat-straw, and Swedish turnips; but it ought to be observed, that a degree of care and neatness is necessary in preparing these turnips for them. In the first place, they are drawn about the end of February or beginning of March, laid in ridges or heaps of a load or two each, and left on the land for two or three weeks; they are then carted away to some convenient place, their tops and tails cut off clean, and piled on a heap, where they are kept as free from soil or dirt as possible. It is advisable also, that the operation of topping and tailing be done in a yard apart from that where the cows are fed; for should they eat any of the tops, this excellence of flavour in the milk and butter will be deteriorated considerably. The mode of preparing these turnips deserves particular attention. The drawing them from the land at the time they are in their most compact state, then depriving them

them of the absorption, if it may be so called, of the new or vernal sap of the soil, a diminution of that important matter does not take place, as from an opposite course of management would be the result, to the no small injury of the following crop. In this state too, they keep much longer; and, moreover, which is of no less importance, the turnips are, in themselves, more nutritive, as would appear from the superior quality of the butter produced; for, by being thus exposed to the air, and detached from the soil, a considerable portion of aqueous moisture is carried off by natural evaporation, which would otherwise add to the quantity of our dairies, but not the quality, as we find to be the case in feeding cows with those which have been recently drawn.

The following cautions have been recommended by the Physicians and Surgeons of the Bath Hospital, to those who have received benefit by the use of the Bath Waters, in cases where the poison of lead is concerned, as Plumbers, Glaziers, Painters, and other artificers, who work in trades which expose them to similar hazards, from the same cause; to be observed by them at their return to the exercise of their former occupations:—

“To maintain the strictest temperance, particularly respecting distilled spirits, which had better be altogether forborne.—To pay the strictest attention to cleanliness; and never, when it can be avoided, to daub their hands with paint; and particularly never to eat their meals, or go to rest, without washing their hands and face.—Not to eat or drink in the room or place wherein they work, and much less to suffer any food or drink to remain exposed to the fumes or dust of the metal, in the workshops or warehouses.—As the clothes of persons in this line (painters particularly) are generally observed to be much soiled with the colours they use, it is recommended to them to perform their work in frocks of ticking, which may be frequently washed, and conveniently laid aside, when the workmen go to their meals; and again put on when they resume their work. Every business which can, in these branches, should be performed with gloves on the hands, and woollen or worsted gloves are recommended; as they may be often washed; as they should always be after being soiled with paint, or even by rubbing against the metal.—Caution is necessary in mixing, or even in unpacking, the dry colours, that the fine powder does not get into their mouths, or be drawn in by the breath. A crape covering over the face might be of service; but care should be taken to turn always the same

side towards the face, and to clean or wash it frequently. All artificers should avoid touching lead when hot; and this caution is especially necessary for printers or compositors, who have often lost the use of their limbs by handling the types when drying by the fire, after being washed.—Glaziers’ putty should never be made or moulded by the hand. An iron pestle and mortar would work the ingredients together, at least equally well, and without hazard.—If any person, in any of the above employments, should feel pain in the bowels, with costiveness, they should immediately take twenty drops of laudanum, and when the pain is abated, two table spoonfuls of castor oil, or an ounce of the bitter purging salt, dissolved in warm camomile tea. If this does not succeed, a pint or two pints of warm soap suds should be thrown up as a clyster.—As a preventive, two or three tea-spoonfuls of salad oil, taken in a small cup of gruel, are likely to be of service, if taken daily, and steadily pursued.”

A series of portraits of political characters are engraving upon gems, by Mr. BROWN, gem-sculptor to the late Catharine II. and Paul of Russia. This artist has already commenced his collection with the portraits of Colonel Wardle, and Mr. Whitbread, who have honoured him with sittings for that purpose. It is intended to furnish the public with impressions, by means of Mr. Tassie’s curious imitations of cameos and intaglios, in enamel and paste.

A silver medal, in commemoration of the abolition of the slave-trade, designed and executed by eminent artists, has been presented to the British Museum by some gentlemen who have had a quantity struck for that purpose, in silver and bronze. On one side is a portrait of Mr. Wilberforce, surrounded with the words: *William Wilberforce, M.P. the Friend of Africa*. The reverse represents Britannia holding a scroll, the solemn act of her legislature, by which the slave-trade was abolished, attended by Wisdom and Justice. Before her stands commerce, who receives her commands to terminate that traffic; while an angel holds over her head a celestial crown, in token of her conduct being approved by Heaven. At the bottom are the words: *I have heard their cry—Slave-trade abolished, 1807.*

To extend the utility of the LITERARY FUND, and to impress the public mind with just sentiments of its importance, it has been proposed, by the council and committee, to interest the clergy in its behalf. To contribute every thing in the power of the Society towards the attainment of this object, it is resolved,—

that a learned and officiating clergyman, in distress, or an officiating clergyman reduced and rendered incapable of duty, by age or infirmity, shall be considered as a claimant on the Literary Fund; and that a provision shall be made for such claim in the following manner;

I. The influence of the Society shall be employed in promoting a subscription for this purpose; the produce to be denominated, "The Ecclesiastical Fund." Life subscriptions, and annual subscriptions to be disposed of in the same manner as the Annual Income and Funded Property of the Literary Fund: some permanent capital being necessary to prevent those cruel fluctuations and uncertainties incident to charities depending wholly on Annual Subscriptions. II. That the Society collectively and individually, shall endeavour to induce the English clergy universally to plead the just cause of their own order, by preaching occasionally (in rich and populous parishes once in every year), on this most useful and most important subject. Many of them are celebrated for their benevolent exertions to establish charities of inferior effect on public happiness. It is therefore impossible to suppose they will hesitate to assist their learned and labouring brethren, sinking into misery in the midst of public profusion and extravagance. The produce of their exertions will be deposited at the Literary Fund, in a special trust appointed by themselves, and (where there can be no patronage, intrigue, or flattery, to supersede merit) it shall be distributed by a special committee (appointed also by them). For every clergyman affording this assistance, as often as may suit his convenience, shall be entitled to all the privileges of a member of this Society, in the department of the Ecclesiastical Fund; in common with the subscribers and members, who in the peculiar difficulties of the institution have borne the burthen and heat of the day. III. That a committee consisting of seven clergymen and seven laymen shall be annually appointed, and be entitled the Ecclesiastical Committee. To preserve an uniformity and harmony in the whole institution, this committee must allow the inspection and assistance of the officers and visitors of the Literary Fund; in the same manner, and for the same purposes, as all other committees of the Society. IV. That, to prevent occasions of confusion and perplexity, the same trustees, registrars, treasurers, and servants, be appointed for all the property and business of the Society. V. That all the transactions, civil and ecclesiastical, of the Literary Fund, shall take place at the house of the Society, No. 36, Gerrard-street, Westminster, where the œconomy in behalf of distressed literature is so rigid and scrupulous, that the servants only receive compensations; where all the offices are executed gratuitously; and where even the resident visitor defrays all his own expences.

A society has recently been established in London, for promoting christianity

among the Jews. The means by which they hope to accomplish this object, are as follow:—To establish a school, that they may be able to receive children wholly from their parents, and bestow upon them education, board, and clothing; to connect with this a day-school, out of which vacancies in the former may be filled up; to put out girls and boys as apprentices; to find employment, if possible, for those who are able to work; to visit and relieve the sick; to distribute tracts, &c.

The perusal of the Report by Messrs. FOURCROY, DEYEUX, and VAUQUELIN, on a Memoir of M. BERTHOLLET, jun. entitled, "Inquiries Concerning the Reciprocal Action of Sulphur and Charcoal," has induced Dr. John New to publish an opinion, which he has for some years entertained: that charcoal and hydrogen are modifications of one and the same substance, or that hydrogen is the base of charcoal. Should this opinion, the result of various experiments and observations be confirmed, an important and extensive field will be opened to the scientific world. The pabulum of plants, and the origin of that immense quantity of carbonaceous matter, annually produced in the vegetable kingdom, would thus easily and satisfactorily be accounted for, as originating from water alone.

HOLLAND.

In the late inundations near Loenen, in the district of the Upper Betewe, was discovered the right hip-bone of an elephant, measuring from the *os pubis*, to the end of the hip, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet (Rhyland measure) of which a drawing was taken on the spot, by the scientific Mr. H. Hoogens. A double tooth, together with some other bones, belonging to that species of animal have been found on the same spot.

A curious and genuine specimen of the labours of LAURENS JANSZ, commonly called LAURENS COSTER, the original inventor of the art of printing, was advertised to be sold by auction on the 20th of April last, by Haak, bookseller of Leyden. This valuable piece of antiquity consists of a wooden printing form, in excellent preservation. It is about three inches long, two inches broad, and three quarters of an inch thick; upon which an entire page of a Latin Horarium has been cut in inverted characters. At the same time was to be disposed of, a genealogical table, written upon very old parchment, but perfectly legible, of the progeny of Laurens, by whom it seems this document has been preserved since

since the 15th century, and handed down to each succeeding generation. This genealogy commences with the daughter of Laurens Coster, who published the first printed impression in 1441, and closes with her descendants about the year 1585.

ITALY.

At the villa of the COUNT MORONI, near Rome, were lately discovered the tombs of the ancient Roman families of the Manlii. They were found to contain two statues, five busts of an urn, all in tolerable preservation, and distinguished by the name of Manlius. Two skeletons dug up at the feet of these statues, still had rings upon their fingers. Close to the skeleton of a female, named Agathonia, were found the shell of an egg, an oil bottle, a broken mirror, and a lamp. Upon this lamp was represented Tarquin, carrying a dagger in his hand, at the moment he was going to violate Lucretia. Baron Hasselin, minister from the King of Bavaria, to the Holy See, has purchased these valuable relics, which are at least two thousand years old.

RUSSIA.

From a very interesting work, written by Count Romanzow, entitled, "State of the Commerce of the Russian Empire, from 1802, to 1808," we learn that in 1803, the value of foreign commodities imported into Russia, amounted to 55 millions of rubles, and the exports to sixty-seven millions. The duties exceeded those of the preceding years by 110,000 rubles. In 1804, owing to the difficulties of commercial speculations, the imports were *minus* six, and the exports three, millions of rubles. Even then the balance in favour of Russia, which in 1803 had been 21,590,968 rubles, still amounted to 9,517,440. In 1805, notwithstanding the almost total stagnation of trade, the imports exceeded those of 1804, by six millions; and the exports by 13½ millions; and the balance in favour of Russia was 25½ millions of rubles. The number of ships which arrived at, and departed from, the Russian ports during that period, was as follows:

	Arrived.	Sailed.
In 1802	3,730	3,622
1803	4,135	4,157
1804	3,478	3,471
1805	5,332	5,085

How large a proportion of these were English may be judged, from a comparison with the year 1808, when the number of ships trading to the ports of Russia was—arrived 996—sailed 926. The exchange on Hamburgh, which in 1802,

and 1805, had sustained itself from 23 to 27½, and 29, fell in 1808 to 15 and 16.

ASIA.

In the night between the 11th and 12th of October, after the Franciscan Monks, who reside in the Holy Sepulchre, in Jerusalem, had retired to rest, they heard an uncommon noise in the church. They immediately hastened to the spot, and on entering it, they discovered the wooden altar, and the cells of the Armenian ecclesiastics, situated over the columns of the gallery in flames. The fire thence descended upon the choir of the Greeks, and to the floor of the church, assuming a most awful appearance, and threatening the elevated wooden cupola of the temple with immediate destruction. The Franciscans used their utmost efforts to stop the progress of the conflagration, but they were too few in number, and also wanted the implements necessary for that purpose. At length they succeeded in alarming the ecclesiastics of the adjacent church of St. Salvator, as well as the police, but by this time the flames had reached the cupola. As soon as the alarm was given, the whole of the Roman Catholic youth of the city immediately rushed to their assistance, but notwithstanding they exerted themselves with the utmost zeal and intrepidity, it was impossible to stop the fury of the devouring element. Before six in the morning, the cupola, with all the melting lead, with which it was covered, fell in, and gave this extensive building the appearance of a burning smelting-house. The excessive heat, which proceeded from this immense mass of liquid fire, not only shivered the marble columns supporting the gallery, but likewise the marble floor of the church, together with the pilasters and images in bas-relief, that decorated the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, situated in the centre of the church. Soon after the massive columns that supported the gallery fell down, together with the whole of the walls. No lives were lost; and it is remarkable that the interior of the chapel, containing the Holy Sepulchre, in which service is performed, has not been in the least injured; though situated immediately under the cupola, and consequently in the middle of the flames. After the fire had been extinguished, it was found that the silk-hangings, with which it is decorated, and the splendid painting of the resurrection upon the altar at the entrance, had not sustained the smallest damage.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Canto, consisting of Ballads, Rounds, Glees, and a Roundelay; Cavatinas, Canzonettas, Duettinos, Terzettos, and a Quartettino. Composed by W. Shield, esq. 12s.

THE variegated contents of this book serve to exhibit Mr. Shield in the two-fold character of melodist and harmonist; and if they do not add to the distinguished figure he has long made as a vocal composer, they are certainly calculated to support his well-earned fame, and will not fail to please those who are partial to the simple English strain, aided by natural and unlaboured harmonization.

The poetry, from which Mr. S. has, most laudably, been careful to weed every exceptionable expression, is selected from a variety of authors, ancient and modern; and includes many rare and beautiful efforts of the Lyric Muse. Several of the melodies are peculiarly sweet and highly expressive. The plan upon which the harmony is constructed will, perhaps, be best explained by the composer's own words, as given in his prefatory advertisement. "Some of the ballads, for three and four voices," says he, "I have arranged in such a manner as to give more melody to the treble and bass than to the inner parts, that they may be occasionally sung as solos or duets. A scientific dispersion of harmony would assuredly have been more acceptable to learned musicians, but would not have been equally useful and agreeable to the generality of amateurs."

For the most part the terms, indicative of the intended time and expression, are given in plain English: but in more than a few instances a multiplicity of words, borrowed from the Italian, are introduced; which, however, proper to the occasion, will be new to the general eye, and often send the practitioner for explanation to Dr. Busby's MUSICAL DICTIONARY.

Three New Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Mr. Henry Rowles, by J. B. Cramer, esq. 8s.

In these sonatas Mr. Cramer has introduced some favourite airs from the operas of *Kais* and *False Alarms*, including Braham's song of "Said a Smile to a Tear," with variations. The familiarity of the style, and the popularity of the adopted melodies, aided by some conspicuous marks of the composer's free and fertile imagination, cannot but re-

commend the work to the generality of practitioners. Many of the passages, though brilliant in their effect, are not difficult of execution, and are calculated to display the juvenile finger to great advantage.

The Maid of Sorrow, a Dialogue and Duet. Composed and dedicated to the Misses Harman, by Dr. John Clarke, Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

This composition, the words of which are taken from Carlyle's Arabian Poetry, is intended for a soprano and tenor. The melody is happily conceived, and the effect of the combination bespeaks much science and thinking. With the artful use Dr. Clarke has occasionally made of the passages in the duet, we are greatly pleased: the parts play into each other very fancifully, and evince much facility in this species of composition.

A Duet for Two Performers, on the Piano forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Gordon, by John Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. 4s.

This duet, in which Mr. Ross has introduced for subjects of the slow and last movements, Scottish airs, is artificially constructed, and displays much ingenuity, as well as a respectable portion of science. The parts blend with, and relieve, each other in a superior style, and lend to the author's ideas a power of impression only to be derived from experience and matured judgment.

Sci Notturmi, a Tre Voci. Composti e dedicati a sua Maesta La Regina di Baviera, da C. Cannabich. 6s.

Signor Cannabich has given in these Notturmi a pleasing specimen of his taste as a vocal composer. Without affecting to display any extraordinary science, he has thrown together melodies, which combine with grace, and argue more of knowledge and contrivance than meet the ear. In a word, the familiar and attractive style of the work, taken in a general view, will not fail to recommend it to the attention of all vocal performers of taste.

"O don't forget me," a Song with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by M. Virtue.

The words of this song, said to be written by "a soldier on embarking for South America," are tender and affecting; and Mr. Virtue, in his melody, has not swerved from the style of his author, nor neglected the enforcement of his sentiment.

sentiment. The passages are simple, connected and impressive; and the general effect is such as to insure the approbation of the feeling heart and cultivated ear.

A Collection of original Psalm Tunes for Three and Four Voices, in the usual Measures, by Samuel Webbe, sen. and jun. 5s.

The harmonization of these Psalm Tunes is expressed in the tenor and counter cliffs; but we submit to Messrs. Webbe, sen. and jun. whether, since the publication is obviously designed for domestic and familiar use, it would not have been more advisable to have adopted the treble cliff for the inner parts. The tunes are characteristically fancied, the evolutions of the chords are easy and natural, and the disposition of the parts bespeaks judgment in harmonical construction.

Highland Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Sayer, by J. Gildon. 2s. 6d.

The subject of this Rondo possesses much of the true Highland character, and the digressive matter does not lead the ear from the track of nature and consistency. The whole is Scotch, as it should be, and the general effect unique as striking.

Haydn's celebrated Movement, "The Surprise," with Variations for the Harp, or Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Flower, by Thomas Powell. 2s.

Mr. Powell has formed of this popular movement an exercise for juvenile practitioners; from the study of which they will derive both pleasure and profit. The variations are ingeniously conceived, and productive of effects which sort with the subject, and set it off to great advantage.

"La Rose à ses Piques," a favourite Song. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by J. Grosvenor. 1s. 6d.

Though this little ballad is not distinguished by any remarkable feature of originality, the passages are easy, smooth, and natural, and by their connection form a melody at once pleasing and expressive.

Les Quatre Saisons pour l'Harpe, ou Piano-forte, avec l'Accompagnement d'une Flute. Composées et dédiées à Mademoiselle Barber, par I. Jay, 5s.

Not discovering in this piece any characteristic signs of the *Four Seasons*, we profess ourselves to be too dull to conceive, why Mr. Jay has chosen them for its title. However, waving so trivial a consideration, we have a very favourable account to give of the merits of the composition. It is neither without science nor taste; the passages are pleasingly imagined, and connected with judgment; and the aggregate effect will, we think, bear us out in saying that, if it exhibits no particular allusions to the *Four Seasons*, yet its attractions will not at any time be out of season.

Exercises and Duets, with the Fingering accurately marked, composed and expressly arranged for Bainbridge and Wood's Double Flageolet; by John Parry, Teacher of the Single and Double Flageolets, Flute, &c. 5s.

By those who practice the double flageolet, this little work will be found as useful as pleasing. The instructions with which the exercises are accompanied, together with the simplicity of the single melodies, and the ease of the combined parts, give a value to the publication, which will ensure its favourable reception.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD STEERS'S (INNER TEMPLE,) for a new Method, directed by Machinery, of using the Screw, by which its mechanical Power, or its Motion, is increased.

THE method of applying the mechanical power of the screw is, in the first place, by the screw and nut being made to revolve together in the same or in a contrary direction. If they turn in the same direction, the one somewhat faster than the other, an increase of power is obtained; if in a contrary di-

rection, there is an increase of motion produced. In the second place, the new method is, by two screws placed opposite to each other, revolving together in the same circular direction, or in a contrary direction, their nuts being fixed; or, in the third place, by their nuts revolving together, the screws being fixed. The machinery necessary to direct the operation of this new method, must be such as will turn them in a contrary direction. There are divers methods of producing these effects, but the one mentioned by the

the patentee may be thus described:— There are two wheels of the same diameter fixed on a nut and screw, but one of the wheels has one tooth more than the other, and they are both turned by the same pinion. Suppose one to have 100 teeth and the other 101, then when the latter has made one complete revolution, the other will have made one revolution and the one-hundredth part of another, consequently the screw will have risen one-hundredth part of the distance between two of its threads; and then, according to the principle of the screw, the increase of the power obtained by this method will be in the proportion of 100 to 1. If there be another screw and nut revolving round a pin in the centre of the upper part of the screw, on which the other wheels revolve, and suppose to the nut there be fixed a wheel having 102 teeth, and to the screw a wheel having 101 teeth, then when they are turned round by the same pinion, as soon as the nut has made one revolution, the screw will have made one revolution and the 101st of another, by which operation the nut will be lowered the one hundred and first part of the distance between two threads of the screw. The turning of the two first-mentioned wheels, therefore has the effect of raising the nut the $\frac{1}{100}$ th part, and the turning of the two last-mentioned wheels the effect of lowering the nut the $\frac{1}{101}$ st part, of the distance between two threads of the screw; consequently, when the wheels are turned all together once round by the same pinion, the effect will be that of raising the end $\frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{101} = \frac{1}{10100}$, or the ten thousand one hundredth part of the distance between two threads of the screw, and the increase of power obtained by this method will be in the proportion of 10100 to 1. These wheels, &c. are shewn by drawings attached to the specification, as are likewise two others in a small frame, which is attached to the large one by hinges, and which are to be used when it is required to produce an increase of velocity: for this purpose the pinion must be raised upon its axis, so as to be disengaged from the wheel, and the wheels in the small frame must be brought in contact with the pinion and wheel, so that the pinion may turn the upper wheel in the small frame; and the lower wheel in the small frame turn the wheel. The effect will be that of turning the wheels in contrary directions: the screw and nut will move in opposition to each other, and the end will, by this new method, rise with an increased velocity.

Another figure represents two screws, with their nuts placed opposite to each other: now, if the screws be turned by machinery similar to that already described, their nuts being fixed; then, if they be turned in the same circular direction, one screw will advance, and the other recede; or, if the screws be fixed, and the machinery applied to the nuts, then one nut will advance, and the other recede; but as the motion of one will be quicker than that of the other, they will gradually approach, and there will be an increase of power procured.

MR. ANTHONY BERROLLAS'S (DENMARK-STREET,) for a Method of making infallible Repeating Watches.

First. The outside of the watches here referred to resembles that of common watches, except the pendent, which is mounted on a button consisting of two parts; of these the lower one does not move, and the upper one having an endless screw annexed to it, turns round and comes out to the extent of four turns, and is cut in four turns and a half. The upper part of the button being turned to the right, screws off from the lower part, and operating upon the hour rack, can be continued to be unscrewed, until it has struck the hour which the hand indicates, when it cannot be further unscrewed. The same part being afterwards screwed to the left, to bring it back again, to join the lower fixed part, operates upon the quarter rack, and quarters are struck in the same manner as the hours, until the one part is completely joined to the other.

Secondly. The movement of this watch is the same as that of a common watch that is not a repeater. The wheel works are of the same height; which is not the case with common repeaters, in which the operation of striking being occasioned by a work in the movement composed of five wheels, five pinions, and a barrel and main spring, necessarily cause the movement-wheels to be smaller, and this injures the solidity of the work, and augments the labour. The sort of escapement may be made according to fancy. The hammer which strikes the hours and quarters is the only additional piece which is in the frame of the movement, and which distinguishes the infallible repeating watch from a common watch not a repeater.

Thirdly. The motion is composed of three principal parts: the first contains the hour rack, the second the quarter rack, the third the pendent and endless screw. The latter turning on itself ascends perpendicularly

perpendicularly, and is kept in that perpendicular direction by another piece, which performs two objects; for the interior of it forms the catch-work of the screw, whilst the exterior is fixed by two screws on the pillar plate. The reader must be referred to the specification itself for a more particular description corresponding to the drawings attached to it. To elucidate the nature and superior utility of his invention, Mr. B. observes,

First, That the old repeaters contain five wheels more than the common watches, besides five pinions and a barrel and main spring, which are all necessary to put the motion in action; they have also two hammers to distinguish hours from quarters. But the new repeater is composed of the common plain movement and wheel-work, with the addition only of a hammer, which is placed in an insulated situation, having no communication whatever with the wheel-work.

Secondly, The old motions being so very complex, are in their nature liable to be out of order from the slightest cause, because the chain of the motion which winds the main spring of the repeating-work is easily broken by means of the pressure, its very structure, and its attendant friction: and lastly, because the action of it depends upon the main spring and wheel-work, the latter of which is apt to be disordered, and the former snaps and breaks of itself. Whereas the new motion acts in itself, and has no dependence on wheel-work, or any other piece that is subject to be broken; an endless screw sets the two chief parts in motion, which produces the effect of striking the hours and the quarters; and all the other pieces are designed only as collateral support to the principal ones. Hence the simplicity of construction in the new repeater, and a diminution of expence.

MR. ANDREW BROWN'S (LONDON,) for *Improvements in the Construction of a Press for printing Books and other Articles, part of which may be applied to Presses in common use.*

These improvements are on the press itself: on the use of barrels or cylinders for feeding the types with ink; and in the loose frisket and manner of using it. The press is made of cast iron, as is also the bed which must be accurately faced for the types to lie on. A follower gives pressure on the types, and is fixed to the screw. In using this press the cast-iron bed slides out below the roller or cylinder, which roller or cylinder revolves

round and feeds the types with ink. It is covered with flannel, or any other elastic substance, and then is covered with parchment or vellum, or other proper materials to prevent the ink from soaking too far in, and likewise to give it a spring, and afterwards is covered with superfine woollen cloth, for the purpose of receiving the ink to supply the types. There is a large barrel or cylinder, and also a smaller one: the former having received the ink from the trough underneath it, the latter rolls on the other and distributes or spreads out the ink on the face of it; or it may be necessary, with the small barrel or cylinder, occasionally to use a brush to distribute the ink, or lay the ink on the large barrel. The large barrel feeds the other with ink, and that revolves and feeds the types by the motion of the spindle, which moves the bed. Mr. B. is able to apply the barrels or cylinders, which he reckons his principal improvement, to presses now in common use, by means of a fly-wheel and traddle, which give motion to the two barrels or cylinders, and distribute the ink over the types, to feed them with ink either by the motion of the hand or fly-wheel, or by other methods well known to every mechanic.

FREDERICK BARTHOLOMEW FOLSCH and WILLIAM HOWARD'S (LONDON,) for *a certain Machine, Instrument, or Pen, calculated to promote Facility in Writing; and also a certain Black Writing Ink or Composition, the Durability whereof is not to be affected by Time, or change of Climate.*

The pen is made of glass, enamel, or other substance capable of admitting a bore, the point is small and finely polished, but the part above the point is large enough to hold as much or more ink than a common writing pen. The composition is a mixture of equal parts of Frankfort black and fresh butter, which is smeared over paper and rubbed off after a certain time. The paper thus smeared is to be pressed for some hours, taking care to have sheets of blotting paper between each of the sheets of black paper. When fit for use, the paper is put between sheets of this blackened paper, and the upper sheet is to be written on with common ink with the glass or enamel pen. By this method not only the copy is obtained on which you write, but also two or more made by means of the blackened paper.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1809.

FEBRIS	5
Pertussis	7
Phthisis	4
Tussis et Hæmoptoe	2
Amenorrhœa	1
Leucorrhœa	1
Stillicidium Urinæ	2
Icterus	1
Asthénia	1
Hypochondriasis	3
Vermes	1

Fevers, attended with bilious symptoms have, in consequence of the late extraordinary temperature of the season, been more than usually prevalent. In more than one instance, the disorder was aggravated by the administration of tonics and stimulants, without having previously rinsed the stomach, and intestinal canal; a circumstance which ought never to be omitted in the first instance, especially in fevers connected with any hepatic derangement. For this purpose, and to preserve during the continuance of the disease, a due and regular evacuation from the bowels, calomel is, perhaps, one of the best remedies in the store-house of the pharmacopœia; although this mercurial preparation may have been too extravagantly extolled, and too indiscriminately applied. "The bile" is the fashionable complaint, and against it calomel is the antidote principally in vogue. It has, certainly, in many conditions of the human frame, a most happy and extraordinary effect. But as any agent from which we have derived great and invaluable advantage, we are apt to elevate beyond its intrinsic merit, and almost to deify, so the zeal for this inestimable medicine may, in some instances, have approached the boundaries of an excusable fanaticism. This, like other preparations, of mercury may, when its use is long continued, whilst it apparently cures a particular

disease, gradually and secretly undermine the basis of health, and the stamina of vitality.

Whooping-cough has, amongst children, been a kind of epidemic, not unfrequently connected with violent and alarming convulsions. To relieve either the cough, or the apparently painful spasm, opium and digitalis are in danger of being applied to the exquisitely irritable constitution of infancy, with too little caution and reserve:—a circumstance, of which parents and other unprofessional prescribers are not sufficiently aware.

Scrophula, which has lain dormant, or more properly latent, during the winter months, begins in general to make itself visible upon the opening of the summer. It is then in *full blow*. This disease sweeps into its comprehensive circle almost every straggling indication of disorder which is not found within the precincts of any other specific definition; and, under its name of vague and vulgar import, may include nearly all the miscellaneous affections, which originate from a generally relaxed and debilitated tone of the constitution. Of this malady the essence is not local, although the appearance of it may be so; and, of course, is not to be removed by extracting a morbid part, or separating from the trunk a diseased extremity. By lopping the branches, we implant more deeply, or more firmly fix, the radical fibres of the evil we would destroy. Without an ultimate necessity, or motives the most urgent and imperious, seldom ought we, in such cases, to seek relief in the desperate resource of a surgical operation.

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
May 25, 1809.*

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.

(Not Annual, or of an Official nature.)

By the 49th Geo. III. c. 21. the interest on Exchequer Bills, under 47th Geo. III. s. 2, c. 73; 48th Geo. III. c. 7; 48th Geo. III. c. 97; and 48th Geo. III. c. 114; carried to the Exchequer Office before March 20, 1809, shall be paid; and the holders of such Exchequer Bills shall receive certificates to the Bank entitling them to exchange the same for annuities at the rate either of 103l. 5s. in the 5l. per cents. to commence from 5th of January, 1809, or 81l. 8s. in the said 5l. per cents. together with 26l. 5s. in the 4l. per cents. to commence from April 5, 1809, for every 100l. provided the amount of the Exchequer Bills exchanged shall not exceed 8,000,000; and such certificates are assignable until August 1, 1809.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 24, all spout-wash which shall be fermented, or re-fermented, for the purpose of being distilled into spirits shall be deemed to be new wort, or wash, and shall be charged with all the duties to which wort, or wash, brewed for extracting spirits may be liable, and all such spout-wash which shall be so fermented, or re-fermented, shall be liable to all the rules of former Acts.

The Distillers having got into the Practice of re-fermenting and re-distilling Wash, after the same had been through the Still, to the great Injury of the Revenue, has occasioned this new Regulation.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 25, until the 25th of March, 1811, any person, or persons, may import from any port whatever in any foreign state, or from Malta or Gibraltar, any sort of unmanufactured tobacco in any British ship, or vessel, navigated according to law, or in any ship, or vessel, belonging to any country in amity with his Majesty, navigated in any manner whatever, subject to the duties payable on tobacco of the produce of the British plantations. § 1.

Tobacco imported, or exported, under this Act, shall be subject to the same regulations as tobacco of the growth of the British plantations. § 2.

Unmanufactured tobacco of the produce of the East Indies, or South Ame-

rica, may, by order in council, be permitted to be imported. § 3.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 26, salted, or pickled salmon, or salted dry cod fish, having been taken and cured on the coast of the Gulph of St. Laurence, the coast of the Bay of Bundy, the coast of Cape Breton, or the coast of Prince Edward's Island, by British subjects, may be imported, and upon the same bounties as if from the Island of Newfoundland or coast of Labrador.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 28, the clerks of the coroner and attorney of the Court of King's Bench, who have been, or may hereafter be, regularly admitted as such clerks, may be approved, sworn, and admitted to practise, and may practise as attornies in the Court of King's Bench, and also in any other of the Courts of Record, in the name, and with the consent, of such attorney thereof, such consent being in writing and signed by the clerk.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 29, the Irish Treasury may pay to the trustees of the linen and hempen manufacturers 29,000l. to be applied in bounties for the encouragement of the sowing of flax-seed of the growth of flax-sced of the present year; but no person is entitled to any part of the bounty for flax-seed sowed, *unless such seed shall, on the 1st of January, 1810, be in the possession of the party, or his representatives, who shall have raised the flax whereby such seed was produced*, nor unless such seed shall be certified by some inspector of the trustees, upon examination thereof, after the said 1st of January, to be sufficiently clean, sound, and fit for sowing.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 35, benevolently and truly entitled *An Act for the more convenient Payment of Pensions to Widows of Officers of the Navy*, IT IS ENACTED, that, from December 25, 1809, the Court of Assistants of the Charity for the Relief of Widows of Officers of the Navy may direct, the pensions to be paid to such widows at the place of their residence in any part of his Majesty's dominions, or in any foreign parts, by persons appointed by them to pay the same; and those widows may apply for their pen-

sions, paid by the Receiver-general of the Land Tax, Collector of the Customs, Collector of Excise, or Clerk of the Cheque of the District; and the Court of Assistants may order and direct the Pay-master to make out two admittance bills payable by them to such widows, one of which shall be sent to the widow, and the other to the Receiver-general, Collector, or Clerk of the Cheque, who shall, on the widow's producing the duplicate, pay her the sum contained therein.

The penalty on such persons delaying payment, or taking any fees or discount, is 50l. to be received as penalties under the excise laws.

On certificate of infirmity being produced, the Receiver-general, Collector, and Clerk of the Cheque, are authorized to pay the contents of the bill to the order of the widow.

But all assignments, bargains, sales, orders, contracts, agreements, or securities whatsoever, which shall be given or made by any widow entitled to receive pension, shall be absolutely null and void.

Letters and packets are to be sent free of postage. Persons personating widows in order to receive pensions, or forging bills or certificates, are guilty of felony, and may be transported for not exceeding fourteen years.

Bills and certificates are exempted from the stamp duties.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 38, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to be allowed 1s. 4d. per day, for diet and small beer, in quarters in England; and for articles which have hitherto been furnished *gratis* one halfpenny per day shall be allowed, and for horses quartered, 1s. 2d. per day shall be paid for hay and straw.

[Passed 23th April.]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 40, deficiencies and vacancies in the LOCAL MILITIA, may be directed to be supplied by order of the Secretary of State without his Majesty's warrant, but volunteers are allowed to enter whether any order be given for supplying deficiencies or not, until the local militia be completed.

Vacancies are to be filled up, notwithstanding the number of local militia and volunteers exceed six times the quota of the regular militia.

Where the local militia shall exceed such quota, no deficiencies shall be supplied until the number be reduced below the proportion of the county.

Local militia-men may enlist into the regular militia, except during the period

of annual training; and no officer, or other person, shall enlist a local militia-man during the period of such training, on penalty of 20l.

Vacancies by men being made corporals and serjeants, and enlisting in the regular militia, are to be filled up. Deputy lieutenants may make new appointments in case, from the returns made, it be found the quotas are not in proportion to the rotation numbers liable to serve.

General meetings of lieutenancy are to fix, by ballot, the order in which subdivisions shall stand as to the supplying deficiencies on account of the appointment of persons to be serjeants or corporals, and deputy lieutenants are to regulate any inequalities of numbers that may arise in divisions.

So much of the former act 43th Geo. III. c. 111, as relates to bounties to persons voluntarily enrolling themselves (except members of volunteer corps) is repealed, and parties may agree to give two guineas bounty.

The whole of the bounty paid to persons enrolling in the local militia shall be deducted and repaid out of the bounty which they may receive, if within one year they enlist into the army, navy, or marines, and half if they so enlist after one year and before the end of two years.

The said former act, as to the advance of bounties to persons from volunteer corps being repaid, is repealed.

Members of volunteer corps transferring themselves shall not be entitled to bounty unless serving before the 12th of May, 1809.

Volunteers transferring themselves into the local militia are not liable to serve in the regular militia, in consequence of any former ballot.

Officers commanding volunteers transferring themselves, with their men, into the local militia are to return their command.

Lieutenant-colonels commandant are to command lieutenant-colonels.

Officers of yeomanry corps and officers of local militia, who had commissions in volunteers, are to rank according to the date of their commissions.

Vice-lieutenant, if authorized by the Lord-lieutenant, may grant commissions.

No stamp duty is payable on commissions in the local militia; and bills for pay and allowance to, and for remitting money on account of the local militia, may be drawn on unstamped paper.

Where

Where towns in the county do not afford accommodation for quartering the local militia, they may be marched into an adjoining county.

Adjutants and non-commissioned officers may train regular militia men until they can be marched to their regiment.

Commanding officers may appoint a quarter-master for their respective regiments.

The qualification for officers of the militia may be in *any part* of Great Britain.

Local militia officers shall not be exempt from serving the office of sheriff.

No serjeant, corporal, or drummer, of any local militia on permanent pay as such, or as a musician in the band, shall be allowed to enlist in the army, navy, marines, or regular militia.

Men shall not change their regiments in consequence of removing from one part of a county to another, and men shall not remove from one county to another while the regiment is assembled.

No commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or private man, shall be subject to the mutiny act, except while he is receiving pay.

[Passed the 12th of May.]

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

Letter from the Emperor Bonaparte to the Duke of Sudermania.

"MY BROTHER—I have received your Royal Highness's letter of the 17th March. You are right to believe that I wish Sweden to enjoy tranquillity, happiness, and peace with her neighbours: neither Russia, Denmark, nor myself, were eager to wage war against Sweden; but on the contrary, did every thing in our power to ward off disasters which it was easy to foresee. I have taken the earliest opportunity to acquaint those courts with your Royal Highness's sentiments and views, and trust that they will perfectly agree with me in opinion, and that it will not be our fault if Sweden should not be restored to the enjoyment of happiness and peace. As soon as I shall be informed of the intentions of my allies, I will not fail to communicate them to your Royal Highness. In the mean time, you will not entertain a doubt of the respect which I entertain for your nation, of my wish for its happiness, and of the high esteem with which your character and virtues have inspired me for your Royal Highness. I pray to God to keep you, my brother, in his holy guard.

"Your good Brother,

"NAPOLEON."

"Paris, April 12, 1809."

FRANCE.

Among the correspondence published by the French government on the commencement of the war with Austria, is the following curious letter.

Dispatch of the 16th of August, sent to Gen. Andreossy, through Count De Champagny.

"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur—His Majesty the Emperor is returned from his journey into the South of France. He arrived on the evening of the 14th at St. Cloud, and on the 15th, being his birth-day, with the usual

ceremony, received the Princes, ministers, great officers of the empire, the senate, the council of State, all the public functionaries, and, finally, the diplomatic body.—The audience which he gave to the diplomatic body was rendered remarkable by a long discourse his Majesty held with the Austrian ambassador, of which I shall at least transmit you a short sketch.—'Austria means to make war upon us,' said the Emperor, 'or she means to frighten us.' M. de Metternich bore testimony to the pacific dispositions of his government. 'If so, why such enormous preparations?' 'They are merely for defence,' said the Minister.—'But who attacks you, that you provide for your defence in such a way? Who threatens you, that you should think of being attacked? Is not all around you quiet? Has there been the least dispute between us since the peace of Presburg? Have I asked any thing of you? Has not the whole of our intercourse been friendly? And yet all on a sudden you have set up a cry of war. You have put your whole population in motion. Your Princes have been running through the provinces, and you have sent abroad the same proclamations, and taken just the same steps, you did when I was at Leoben. Were this only a new organization, you would have done all this more slowly, at less expence, with less violence, without creating such a ferment at home, or raising such a disturbance abroad. But your measures are not merely for defence. You have added 1300 men to each of your regiments. Your militia will furnish you with 400,000 men, which you can dispose of as you please. These men are put into regiments. A part of them are clothed, your fortresses are supplied with provisions. In a word, a sure sign that you are preparing for war is this; that you have been purchasing horses. You already possess 14,000 for the artillery. Such extraordinary expences are never made in the bosom of peace

peace. These expences are increased by those of your military organization. Your men are paid with money—you have clothed a part of them, and found them with arms. This cannot be done but at great expence; and yet you confess yourselves the sad state of your finances. Your exchange, which has been for a long time low, has fallen still lower; your commerce has decayed. Is it then without an object that you have bid defiance to all such difficulties? Do not say that you were forced to think of your own security. Confess that all our relations have been friendly. You know that I ask for nothing and want nothing, and that I even consider the maintenance of your power under present circumstances, as very necessary to the European system and the prosperity of France. I have put my troops in camp, in order to keep them in good discipline and activity. They do not encamp in France, because it costs too much. They encamp in foreign countries, where it is not so dear. My camps are scattered about. Not one of them threatens you. I should have had no camps, if I had had projects against you. And I was so very pacific, that I dismantled the fortresses of Silesia. I should certainly not have had those camps, if I had thought they would have given you any uneasiness. A single word from you would have been enough for me; and I am ready to break up all of them, if it is necessary for your quiet.

“M. Von Metternich having observed that there had been no movements of troops in Austria, the Emperor replied, ‘You deceive yourselves; you remove your troops from places, where they could be without the least expence: you send them to Cracau, that if necessary you may be able to menace Silesia. Your whole army is collected together, and has taken a military position. In the mean while what do you want? Do you mean to alarm me? You won’t succeed in that. Do you think the circumstances are favourable to you? You deceive yourselves. My policy was open before you because it is honest, and because I feel my own strength. I shall take 100,000 of my troops from Germany, in order to send them into Spain, and I still have enough remaining to oppose you. You arm—I will arm too; and if it is necessary, I can spare 200,000 men. You will not have a single power on the Continent in your favour. The Emperor of Russia, I can almost venture to speak for him in his name, will urge you to be quiet. He is already little pleased with your connections with the Servians. He, as well as I, may feel offended by your preparations. He knows that you have designs upon Turkey. You pretend that I have such myself. I declare that that is false, and that I want nothing from Austria or Turkey.

“Nevertheless your Emperor does not wish for war! I believe it. I reckon upon the promise he made when we had our interview together. He can have no feelings of revenge

against me. I had possession of his capital; I occupied the greater part of his provinces. He had all back again. I did not keep Venice for myself, merely that I might not leave any ground of dispute, any occasion for war. Do you think that the vanquishers of the French, in case they had been in possession of Paris, would have acted with the same moderation? No: your Emperor does not wish for war, your government does not desire it. The principal men of your country do not seek for it; and yet the movements which you have occasioned are such, that war will take place in spite of you and myself. You have caused it to be believed that I have demanded provinces of you; and you have roused in the breasts of your people a national and generous sentiment, which I am far from depreciating; they have run into extravagancies and flown to arms. You have issued a proclamation with a command not to talk about war; but the proclamation was equivocal, and people said it was merely political, and while your measures were opposed to your proclamation, they believed your measures, and not at all your proclamation. Hence the insults offered by a troop of your new militia to my consul at Trieste. Hence the murder of three of my couriers, who were on their way to Dalmatin. If there are any more of such insults, war is inevitable; for you may kill us, but cannot insult us with impunity. It is so that the authors of the troubles of all Europe incessantly excite war. It is so they provoked the war by the insult offered to General Bernadotte.

“You are drawn by various artifices into a situation contrary to your wishes. The English and their partisans induce you to take to these false measures. Already they rejoice in the expectation of once more lighting up the flame of war in Europe. Their funds have risen 50 per cent. in consequence of the impulse which they have communicated to Europe. It is they whom I blame for all this; they are the cause that no Frenchman can go to the baths of Bohemia without subjecting himself to insult.

“How can you permit such licentiousness? Do you meet with any examples of such conduct in France? Are not your travellers, your consuls, treated with respect and distinction? The slightest injury done them would be punished in the most exemplary manner. I repeat it, you are hurried along in spite of you: the ferment which has been improvidently excited in the minds of your people, the intrigues of the English partisans, and of certain members of an order of knighthood, who have carried with them, into the midst of you, all the bitterness of vexation and revenge—all tend to involve you in a war. The Emperor of Russia will perhaps prevent this result, by declaring to you, in a positive manner, that he is averse to it; and that he will be against you. But if it is to his interposition only, that Europe is indebted for the continu-

ance of peace, neither Europe nor I shall owe that obligation to you, and we can by no means consider you as friends; and I shall consider myself as completely at liberty to call upon you to make those arrangements which the state of Europe demands.

What may in the mean time happen. You have levied a force of 400,000 men; I will levy a body 200,000 men. The Confederation of the Rhine, which had disbanded its troops, will re-assemble them, and arm the mass of their population. Germany, which had begun to breathe after so many destructive wars, will find her wounds bleeding afresh. Instead of evacuating, as was my intention, the province of Silesia, and the Prussian states, I shall again put the fortresses of Silesia in a state of defence. All Europe will be in arms; the armies will be drawn up in the presence of each other, and the slightest occurrence will occasion the commencement of hostilities.

You say that you have an army of 400,000 men, a force more considerable than you possessed at any period of your monarchy; you intend to double it; if your example were to be followed, even the very women would soon be made to take up arms. In such a state of things, when every spring is on the stretch, war will become desirable, for the mere purpose of unbending them. Thus it is, that in the physical world, the state of suffering which nature experiences at the approach of a tempest, excites a wish that the thunder should burst forth, in order to unbend and give relief to the contracted sinews, and to restore the sweets of a pleasing calm to heaven and earth; a violent, but short illness, is better than a long period of suffering.

Mean while all hope of a maritime peace disappears; the efficient means of attaining it are rendered of no avail. The English smile with satisfaction at the prospect of discord being revived on the continent, and to her it is they confide their interests.

Such are the evils which you have produced, and that too, were I to credit your professions, altogether unintentionally. But if your intentions are as pacific as you pretend, you must give proofs that they are so; you must recal the measures that have produced so dangerous a ferment; and this impulse, involuntarily impressed, must be opposed by a direct contrary impulse; and whereas from Petersburg to Naples nothing has been talked of but the war that Austria was on the point of commencing, and which all your merchants represented as inevitable; all Europe must, I say, be completely convinced that peace requires that your pacific intentions should be universally talked of and confirmed by your actions as well as your professions. On my side you shall receive every assurance that you can desire.

Such, Sir, as far as I have been able to describe it, is an authentic statement of what his Majesty addressed to M. Von Metternich. His Majesty seemed to be moved, as men na-

turally are, in discussing matters of such importance! He, however, exhibited only that degree of animation, which such a motive was calculated to produce; he spoke of the Emperor of Austria and his government with the greatest reserve, and paid many personal compliments to M. Von Metternich. This Ambassador, who, it should be observed, has always given us assurance of the pacific sentiments of his court, was not, for a moment, placed in a situation of embarrassment; I had a conversation with him in the evening, and he felicitated himself on being employed at a court where communications of this description could be personally made by a sovereign to a foreign minister. M. Von Tolstoy concurred with him in this sentiment. The Emperor, to those who are capable of comprehending him, appears noble, magnanimous, frank, attentive to all the duties of etiquette, and performing them with a peculiar degree of refinement, and that perfect sensibility, which is awakened by the great interests of humanity. It might be clearly discovered that, equally prepared for war or peace, he wished for the latter without dreading the former; and it was the general opinion that to so frank and magnanimous a discourse, no other answer could be given than by declaring either that war is actually intended, or by proving the existence of a pacific disposition by deeds rather than by words. You may make this dispatch, Sir, the subject of your conferences with M. Von Stadion. The Austrian government can entertain no doubts with respect to the sincerity of the Emperor's pacific inclinations. But the Emperor will have tranquillity as well as peace. If Austria attaches an equal degree of value to this peace, she will neglect no means of completely tranquillizing the Emperor, with respect to her dispositions, and she will most effectually contribute to this object by giving another direction to public opinion; but this direction can only result from a change of measure."

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

First Bulletin.

Head quarters at Ratisbon, April 24, 1809.

The Austrian army passed the Inn on the 9th April; that was the signal for hostilities, and Austria declared an implacable war against France and her allies, and the Confederation of the Rhine.

The following were the positions of the French army and her allies:—

The corps of the Duke D'Auerstadt at Ratisbon.

The corps of the Duke of Rivoli at Ulm.

The corps of General Oudinot at Augsburg.

The Head-quarters at Strasburgh.

The three divisions of Bavarians, under the Duke of Dantzic were placed as follows:—

The first division, commanded by the Prince Royal, at Munich; the second, by Gen. Derooy, at Landshut; and the third by Gen. Wiede at Straubing.

The

The Wirtembergh division at Heydenheim.

The Saxon troops encamped under the walls of Dresden.

The corps of the Duchy of Warsaw, commanded by Prince Poniatowsky, in the environs of Warsaw.

On the 10th the Austrian troops invested Passau, where they surrounded a battalion of Bavarians, and at the same time invested Kuffstein, where there was another battalion of Bavarians. These movements took place without even a shot being fired.

The Bavarian Court quitted Munich for Dillingen.

The Bavarian division which had been at Landshut went to Altorff, on the left bank of the Iser.

The division under the command of General Wrede marched upon Neustadt.

The Duke of Rivoli left Ulm for the environs of Augsburg.

From the 10th to the 16th the enemy's army advanced from the Inn to the Iser; there were several skirmishes between parties of the cavalry, in which the Bavarians were successful.

On the 10th, at Pfaffenhoffen, the 2d and 3d regiments of Bavarian light horse completely routed the hussars of Stipschitz and the Rosenberg dragoons. At the same time the enemy appeared in large bodies, for the purpose of forming at Landshut, the bridge was broken down, and the Bavarian division, commanded by General Dero, vigorously opposed this movement of the enemy, but being threatened by the columns which had passed the Iser at Moorberg and Freysing, this division retired in good order upon that of General Wrede, and the Bavarian army took a central position upon Neustadt.

Departure of the Emperor from Paris on the 13th.

The Emperor learnt by the telegraph, in the evening of the 12th, that the Austrians had passed the Inn, and he set out from Paris almost immediately. He arrived at three o'clock on the morning of the 16th at Louisburg, and in the evening of the same day at Dillingen, where he saw the King of Bavaria, and passed half an hour with that Prince, and promised in fifteen days to restore him to his capital, to revenge the insults which had been offered to his house, and to make him greater than any of his ancestors had ever been.

On the 17th, at two o'clock in the morning, his Majesty arrived at Donauwerth, where he immediately established his headquarters, and gave the necessary orders.

On the 18th the head-quarters were removed to Ingolstadt.

Battle of Pfaffenhoffen, on the 19th.

On the 19th Gen. Oudinot quitted Augsburg and arrived by break of day at Pfaffenhoffen, where he met 3 or 4000 Austrians, which he attacked, and took 300 prisoners.

The Duke De Rivoli arrived the next day at Pfaffenhoffen.—The same day the Duke of Auerstadt left Ratisbon to advance to Neustadt, and to draw near to Ingolstadt. It was then evident that the plan of the Emperor was to outmanœuvre the enemy, who had formed near Landshut, and to attack them at the very moment, when, thinking they were commencing the attack, they were marching to Ratisbon.

Battle of Tann, on the 19th.

On the 19th, by break of day, the Duke of Auerstadt began his march in two columns. The divisions of Moraud and Gudin formed his right, the divisions of St. Hilaire and Friant formed his left. The division of St. Hilaire arrived at the village of Pressing, and there met the enemy, superior in number, but inferior in bravery, and there the campaign was opened by a battle, which was most glorious to our arms. General St. Hilaire, supported by General Friant, overturned every thing that was opposed to him, and took all the positions of the enemy, killed a great number of them, and made between 6 or 700 prisoners.

The 72d Regiment distinguished itself on that day; the 57th maintained its ancient reputation. Sixteen years ago, this regiment obtained in Italy the name of the *Terrible*. In this action they maintained their pretensions to that title; they attacked singly six Austrian regiments in succession, and routed them.

On the left, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Moraud also fell in with an Austrian division, which he attacked in front, while the Duke of Dantzic, with a corps of Bavarians, which had marched from Abensberg, attacked them in the rear. This division was soon driven from all its positions, and left several hundreds in killed and prisoners. The whole regiment of the Dragoons of Levenher was destroyed, and its Colonel killed, by the Bavarian light-horse. At sun-set, the division of the Duke of Dantzic formed a junction with that of the Duke of Auerstadt. In all these affairs Generals St. Hilaire and Friant particularly distinguished themselves. Those unfortunate Austrian troops, who had been led from Vienna with music and songs, and under a persuasion that there was no longer any French army in Germany, and that they would only have to deal with Wirtemberghers and Bavarians, displayed in the strongest manner the resentment they felt against their chiefs, for the error into which they had been led; and their terror was the greater when they saw those old bands which they had been accustomed to consider as their masters.

In all these battles our loss was considerable, compared with that of the enemy, who lost a number of General Officers and others, who were obliged to put themselves forward to give courage to their troops. The Prince of Lichtenstein, General Lusignan, and others, were wounded.—The loss of the Austrians

trains in Colonels and officers of lower rank, was considerable.

Battle of Abensberg, on the 20th.

The Emperor resolved to beat and destroy the corps of the Archduke Louis and General Keller, which amounted to 60,000 men. On the 6th, his Majesty took post at Abensberg; he gave orders to the Duke of Auerstadt to keep the corps of Hohenzollern, of Rosenberg, and Lichtenstein, in check, while with the two divisions of Mörand and Gudin, the Bavarians and Wirtemberghers, he attacked the army of the Archduke Louis and General Keller in front, and caused the communications of the enemy to be cut off by the Duke of Rivoli, who passing by Freyberg, from thence proceeded to the rear of the Austrian army. The divisions of Mörand and Gudin formed the left, and manœuvred under the orders of the Duke of Montebello. The Emperor determined to fight that day at the head of the Bavarians and Wirtemberghers. He ordered the officers of these two armies to form a circle, and addressed them in a long speech. The Prince Royal of Bavaria translated into German what he said in French. The Emperor made them sensible of the confidence which he reposed in them. He told the Bavarian officers that the Austrians had always been their enemies; that they now wished to destroy their independence; that for more than 200 years, the Bavarian standard had been displayed against the Austrians. But at this time he would render them so powerful that they alone should be able to contend with the House of Austria. He spoke to the Wirtemberghers of the victories they had obtained over the House of Austria, when they served in the Prussian army, and of the advantages which they had recently obtained from the campaign in Silesia. He told them all, that the moment was come for carrying the war into the Austrian territory. This speech was repeated to the different companies by the Captains, which produced an effect which may easily be conceived. The Emperor then gave the signal for battle, and planned his manœuvres according to the particular character of the troops. General Wrede, a Bavarian Officer of great merit, was stationed at Siegenburg, and attacked an Austrian division, which was opposed to him. General Vandamme, who commanded the Wirtemberghers, attacked the enemy on their right flank. The Duke of Dantzic, with the division of the Prince Royal, and that of Gen. Deroy, marched towards the village of Rouhausen, in order to reach the grand road from Abensberg to Landshut. The Duke of Montebello, with his two French divisions, forced the extremity of the enemy's left, and overthrew every thing that was opposed to him, and advanced to Rohr and Rosenburg. Our cannonade was successful on all points. The enemy, disconcerted by our movements, did not fight for more than an hour, and then beat a retreat. Eight stand-

ards, 12 pieces of cannon, and 18,000 prisoners, were the result of this affair, which cost us but a few men.

The Battle of Landshut, and taking of that place.

The battle of Abensberg having laid open the flank of the Austrian army, and all their magazines, the Emperor by break of day on the 21st marched upon Landshut. The Duke of Istria defeated the enemy's cavalry in the plain before that city. The General of Division Mouton made the grenadiers of the 7th advance to the charge on the bridge, forming the head of a column. This bridge which was of wood, was set on fire, but that was not an obstacle to our infantry, who forced it, and penetrated into the city. The enemy, driven from their position, were then attacked by the Duke of Rivoli, who had advanced by the right bank. Landshut fell into our power, and with Landshut we took 30 pieces of cannon, 9000 prisoners, 600 ammunition waggon, and the hospitals and magazines which the Austrians had begun to form. Some Couriers and Aides-de-Camp of the Commander in Chief, Prince Charles, and some convoys of wounded men, coming from Landshut, also fell into our hands.

Battle of Eckmühl, on the 22d.

While the battle of Abensberg and that of Landshut produced such important consequences, the Archduke Charles had formed a junction with the Bohemian army under Kollowrath, and obtained some partial success at Ratisbon. One thousand of the 65th, who were left to guard the bridge of Ratisbon, and who had not received orders to retreat, having expended their cartridges, and being surrounded by the Austrians, were obliged to surrender. This event made an impression upon the Emperor, and he swore that in 24 hours Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbon to resent the insult which had been offered to his arms. During this time the Dukes of Auerstadt and Dantzic held in check the corps of Rosenberg, Hohenzollern, and Lichtenstein. There was no time to be lost. The Emperor began his march from Landshut, with the two divisions of the Duke of Montebello, the corps of the Duke of Rivoli, the cuirassiers of Nausoutz and St. Sulpice, and the Wirtembergh division. At two o'clock in the afternoon they arrived opposite Eckmühl, where the four corps of the Austrian army, consisting of 110,000 men, had taken a position under the command of the Archduke Charles. The Duke of Montebello attacked the enemy on the left, with the division of Gudin. On the first signal the divisions of the Dukes of Auerstadt and Dantzic, and the division of light cavalry of General Monbrun, took their position. One of the most beautiful sights which war can present then presented itself; 110,000 men attacked on all points, turned on their left, and successively driven from all their positions; the detail of the

the events would be too long; it is sufficient to say, that the enemy was completely routed; that they lost the greater part of their cannon, and a great number of prisoners; and that the Austrians, driven from the woods which cover Ratisbon, were forced into the plain, and cut off by cavalry. The Austrian cavalry, strong and numerous, attempted to cover the retreat of their infantry, but they were attacked by the division of St. Sulpice on the right, and by the division of Nausoutz on the left, and the enemy's line of hussars and cuirassiers routed; more than 300 Austrian cuirassiers were made prisoners. As the night was commencing, our cuirassiers continued their march to Ratisbon. The division of Nausoutz, met with a column of the enemy which was escaping, and attacked it, and compelled it to surrender; it consisted of three Hungarian battalions of 1500 men.

The division of St. Sulpice charged another division of the enemy, where the Archduke Charles narrowly escaped being taken. He was indebted for his safety to the fleetness of his horse. This column was also broken and taken. Darkness at length compelled our troops to halt. In this battle of Eckmühl not above half of the French troops were engaged. The enemy, closely pressed, continued to defile the whole of the night in small divisions, and in great confusion. All their wounded, the greater part of their artillery, 15 standards, and 20,000 prisoners, fell into our hands.

Battle of Ratisbon, and taking of that place.

On the 23d, at day break, the army advanced upon Ratisbon; the advanced guard, formed by the division of Gudin, and by the cuirassiers of Nausoutz and St. Sulpice, and they very soon came in sight of the enemy's cavalry, which attempted to cover the city. Three successive charges took place, all of which were to our advantage. Eight thousand of their troops having been cut to pieces, the enemy precipitately repassed the Danube. During these proceedings, our light infantry tried to get possession of the city. By a most unaccountable disposition of his force, the Austrian General sacrificed six regiments there without any reason. The city is surrounded with a bad wall, a bad ditch, and a bad counterscarp. The artillery having arrived, the city was battered with some 12-pounders. It was recollected that there was one part of the fortifications where, by means of a ladder, it was possible to descend into the ditch, and to pass on the other side through a breach in the wall. The Duke of Montebello caused a battalion to pass through this opening; they gained a postern, and introduced themselves into the city. All those who made resistance were cut to pieces: the number of prisoners exceeded 8000. In consequence of these unskilful dispositions, the enemy had not time to destroy the bridge, and the enemy passed pell-mell with them to the left bank. This unfortunate city, which

they were barbarous enough to defend, has suffered considerably. A part of it was on fire during the night, but by the efforts of General Morand and his division it was extinguished. Thus, at the battle of Abensberg, the Emperor beat separately the two corps of the Archduke Louis, and General Keller. At the battle of Landshut he took the centre of their communications, and the general depot of their magazines and artillery. Finally, at the battle of Eckmühl, the four corps of Hohenzollern, Rosenberg, Kollowrath, and Lichtenstein, were defeated. The corps of General Bellegarde arrived the day after the battle; they could only be witnesses of the taking of Ratisbon, and then fled into Bohemia. In all these battles our loss amounted to 1200 killed, and 4000 wounded!!!

[Then follows a list of the French officers killed and wounded, and very high eulogiums upon the different French Generals.]

Of 222,000 of which the Austrian army was composed, all have been engaged except 20,000 men, commanded by General Bellegarde. On the other hand, near one half of the French army has not fired a shot. The enemy, astonished by rapid movements, which were out of their calculation, were in a moment deprived of their foolish hopes, and precipitated from a delirium of presumption to a despondency approaching to despair.

Second Bulletin.

Head quarters, Muhlendorff, April 27.

On the 22d, the day after the battle of Landshut, the Emperor left that city for Ratisbon, and fought the battle of Eckmühl. At the same time he sent the Duke of Istria, with the Bavarian division, under General Wrede, and Mouton's division to proceed to the Inn, and pursue the two corps of the Austrian army beaten at Abensberg and Landshut.

The Duke of Istria arrived successively at Wilsburg and Neumark, found there upwards of 400 carriages, caissons, and equipages, and took from 15 to 1800 prisoners in his march.

The Austrian corps found beyond Neumark a corps of reserve which had arrived upon the Inn. They rallied, and on the 25th gave battle at Neumark, where the Bavarians, notwithstanding their extreme inferiority, preserved their positions.

On the 24th, the Emperor had sent the corps of the Duke of Rivoli from Ratisbon to Straubing, and from thence to Passau, where he arrived on the 26th. The Duke made the battalion of the Po pass the Inn; it made 300 prisoners, removed the blockade of the citadel, and occupied Scharding.

On the 25th, the Duke of Montebello had orders to march with his corps from Ratisbon to Muhlendorff. On the 27th, he passed the Inn and proceeded to the Salza.

To day, the 27th, the Emperor has his head-quarters at Muhlendorff.

The Austrian division, commanded by General

General Jellachich, which occupied Munich, is pursued by the corps of the Duke of Dantzic.

The King of Bavaria has shewn himself at Munich. He afterwards returned to Augsburg, where he will remain some days, intending not to fix his residence at Munich till Bavaria shall be entirely delivered from the enemy.

On the side of Ratisbon, the Duke of Auerstadt is gone in pursuit of Prince Charles, who, cut off from his communications with the Inn and Vienna, has no other resource than that of retiring into the mountains of Bohemia, by Waldmunchen and Cham.

With respect to the Emperor of Austria, he appears to have been before Passau, in order to besiege that place with three battalions of the Landwerk.

All Bavaria and the Palatinate are delivered from the presence of the enemy.

At Ratisbon, the Emperor passed several corps in review, and caused the bravest soldiers to be presented to him, to whom he gave distinctions and pensions, and the bravest officers, to whom he gave baronies and lands.

Hitherto the Emperor has carried on the war almost without equipage and guards; and one has remarked, that in the absence of his guard, he had always about him the allied Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops; wishing thereby to give them a particular proof of confidence.

A report has been circulated, that the Emperor had had his leg broken. The fact is, that a spent ball had grazed the heel of his boot, but did not touch the skin. Never was his Majesty in better health, though in the midst of the greatest fatigue.

It has been remarked as a singular fact, that one of the first Austrian Officers made prisoners in this war, was the Aid-de-camp of Prince Charles, sent to M. Otto with the famous letter, purporting that the French army must retire.

The inhabitants of Ratisbon having behaved very well, and evinced that patriotic and condecorated spirit which we have a right to expect from them, his Majesty has ordered that the damage done shall be repaired at his expence, and particularly the rebuilding of the houses burnt, the expence of which will be several millions.

All the sovereigns and territories of the confederacy evince the most patriotic spirit. When the Austrian Minister, at Dresden, delivered the declaration of his court to the King of Saxony, the latter could not contain his indignation.—“You wish for war, and against whom? You attack and you inveigh against a man, who, three years ago, master of your destiny, restored your states to you. The proposals made to me, afflict me: my engagements are known to all Europe; no Prince of the confederacy will detach himself from them.”

The Grand Duke of Wurtzburg, the Emperor of Austria's brother, has shewn the same

sentiments, and has declared, that if the Austrians advanced to his territories, he should retire, if necessary, across the Rhine. So well are the insanity and the invectives of Vienna appreciated. The regiments of the petty Princes, all the allied troops, are eager to march against the enemy.

A notable circumstance, which posterity will remark as a fresh proof of the signal bad faith of Austria, is, that on the day she wrote the annexed letter to the King of Bavaria, she published in the Tyrol the Proclamation signed by General Jellachich. On the same day she proposed to the King to be neutral, and invited his subjects to rise. How can we reconcile this contradiction, or rather how justify this infamy?

Letter addressed on the 9th April, by the Archduke Charles, to the King of Bavaria, and inserted in the First Bulletin of the Austrian army.

“SIRE—I have the honour to inform your Majesty, that in pursuance of the declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Napoleon, I have received orders to enter Bavaria with the troops under my command, and to treat as enemies those who shall offer resistance.

“I ardently wish, Sire, that you would listen to the desires of your people, who see in us none but deliverers. The severest commands have been given in order, until your Majesty make known your intentions on this head, that no hostilities be committed except against the enemy of all political independence in Europe. It would be very painful to me to turn my arms against the troops of your Majesty, and to involve your subjects in the miseries of a war, undertaken for general liberty, and whose first principle excludes all plan of conquest; but if the force of circumstances should lead your Majesty to a condescension incompatible with your dignity, and the happiness of your people, I beg you nevertheless to be convinced, that my soldiers will maintain, under every circumstance, the safety of your Majesty; and I invite you, Sire, to confide yourself to the honour of my Sovereign, and the protection of his arms.”

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers, you have justified my expectation;—you have made up for numbers by your bravery;—you have gloriously marked the difference that exists between the soldiers of Caesar, and the armed cohorts of Xerxes.

In a few days we have triumphed in the three battles of Tann, Abensberg, and Echemuhl, and in the actions of Peising, Landshut, and Ratisbon. One hundred pieces of cannon, 40 standards, 50,000 prisoners, 300 waggons harnessed for baggage, all the chests of the regiments—such is the result of the rapidity of your march and your courage.

The enemy, besotted by a perjured Cabinet, seemed no longer to preserve any recollection of us;—their waking has been prompt—you have appeared to them more terrible than ever.

Lately they crossed the Inn, and invaded the territory of our allies—lately they presumed to carry the war into the heart of our country—now, defeated and dismayed, they fly in disorder; already my advanced guard has passed the Inn—before a month is elapsed we shall be at Vienna.

From our Head-quarters, Ratisbon, April 24.

(Signed). NAPOLEON.

Third Bulletin of the French Grand Army.

This Bulletin is dated from the head-quarters at Berghausen, April 30. It details nothing of importance. The Duke of Dantzic reached Altenmark on the 28th, Gen. Wrede entered Salzburg on the 29th, and on the 30th the whole army crossed the Inn in full pursuit of the Austrians. Many prisoners were made. "The Emperor of Austria," says the Bulletin, "is gone to Scharding, a position extremely well adapted for a Sovereign, who neither wishes to be in his capital to govern his dominions, nor in the field, where he is known to be merely an incumbrance and dead weight. When he was informed of the result of the battle of Eckmühl, he judged it prudent to retire into the interior of his dominions."—Speaking of the Austrian imitations of the French military system, the Bulletin remarks, "But the ass is not ennobled to a lion because he is covered with a lion's skin; the long ears betray the ignoble beast."—The Austrians are precipitately evacuating the Tyrol, owing to the victories in Bavaria. Marshal Davoust is to proceed to the Tyrol to restore tranquillity.

SPAIN.

The following general orders were published at Head-quarters, in Madrid, on the 2d April:

"His Catholic Majesty has given orders, that information should be given to the army, of the new victory gained on the 28th March, by the first light corps under the command of the Marshal Duke of Belluno, at Medellin, over the army of the enemy, under the command of the Spanish General Cuesta. Ten thousand Spaniards having been killed, and 4,000 made prisoners by our light troops, and the rest saved themselves by flight in the best manner they could. The whole artillery, to the number of 25 pieces, with 6 standards, fell into our hands. The greater part of the superior and staff-officers were left on the field. The Spanish Lieutenant-general, Don Francisco de Frias, was found among the dead severely wounded.

"The army of Cuesta and a part of that of Andalusia are, by this fortunate event, annihilated. The Marshal Duke of Belluno gives the greatest praise to the Generals and Officers, as well as the troops under his command. Our loss, in comparison to that of the enemy, appears incredibly small, as this glorious day cost us, in killed and wounded, not more than 300 men. We are indebted

for this advantage to the impetuosity of our attacks, and the spirit with which they are maintained.

"This victory secures us the conquest of Andalusia, the whole of which will shortly be in possession of our troops.

(Signed)

"JOURDAN.
"Marshal of the Empire, and Major-general of his Catholic Majesty."

"Cadiz, April 10, 1809.

"In spite of the multiplied treacheries of the Spanish and Portuguese Chiefs and Generals, in spite of the notorious imbecility, corruption, and perhaps even perfidy of this Government, and the wretched mismanagement on our parts, the views of the enemy seem to be completely baffled. In Catalonia he is retiring every where, except from Barcelona. The last accounts state, that he destroys the forts, &c. and leaves his sick and wounded to the mercy of the Spaniards. He is retiring also in La Mancha and Estremadura, after gaining advantages which seemed to lay the road into Andalusia open without assistance. The treachery of Urbino exposed the army of La Mancha to almost inevitable destruction, and it fled in the most disorderly manner, seized with a sudden panic, for several days before a small division of French cavalry. Albuquerque has represented to the Junta the perfidy of Urbino in the clearest light. The copy of his letter is here. You will no doubt have received the details of the cowardly behaviour of the Spanish cavalry at Medellin; which, if the French had properly used the advantage they gained on that day, would undoubtedly have made them masters of the pass at least, if not of Seville itself. Their numbers, however, seem to be too insignificant for further conquest, and notwithstanding the numerous partizans they have amongst the higher classes and officers of Government, if not in the Government itself, the people are true to their own cause.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting lately held at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, for the purpose of obtaining a Reform of Parliament, the following resolutions were carried:

1. That it is "the grand principle of the constitution, that the people shall have a share in the government, by a just representation in parliament."

2. That the long duration of parliaments greatly facilitates the corruption of the members, and removes that wholesome check or controul on their conduct, a frequent recurrence to the opinion of their constituents.

3. That in a petition presented to the House of Commons, on the 6th of May, 1793, it was offered to be proved at the bar, "that 154 individuals did, by their own authority, appoint or procure the return of 307 members of that house (exclusive of those from Scot-

and), who were thus enabled to decide all questions in the name of the whole people of Great Britain."

4. That this meeting believes individual patronage in boroughs has increased since 1793—that the representation of Scotland is extremely influenced and unfree—that there are great defects in that of Ireland—and that in the English Boroughs called *open*, the returns are for the most part obtained for money; wherefore, upon the whole, it is the opinion of this meeting, that a great majority of the members of the Common's House are so returned, that the nation is not constitutionally represented; while yet it is taxed to support an expenditure of seventy millions sterling a year.

5. That in the act (commonly called the act of settlement) which placed the House of Brunswick on the Throne of these realms, it was asserted and recognized as the constitutional principle, that no person, who "has an office or place of profit under the King, or receives a pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons."

6. That it appears by a report laid on the table of the House of Commons, in June last, that 78 of its members are in the regular receipt under the Crown of 178,994l. a year.

7. That in 1782 it was declared by Mr. Pitt, in the House of Commons, that "seven or eight members of that house were sent there by the Nabobs of Arcot, and that a Foreign State, in enmity to this country, might procure a party to act for it under the mask and character of members of that House."

8. That such a state of representation is a national grievance.

9. That in every department of the State, into which inquiry has been made, scandalous corruptions and abuses have been detected.

10. That the exclusion of the public voice from all influence in, and the consequent corruption of, the Government of the Continental States, have been the causes of their subjugation.

11. That so long as the people shall not be fairly represented, corruption will increase; our debts and taxes will accumulate; our resources will be dissipated; the native energy of the people will be depressed; and the country deprived of its best defence against foreign foes.

12. That to remedy the great and glaring evils of which we complain, it is not necessary to have recourse to theoretical speculations, or dangerous experiments in government, but to recur to the principles handed down to us by the wisdom and virtue of our forefathers.

13. That the remedy is to be found, and to be found only, in a full and fair representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament; a remedy equally necessary to the safety of the Throne, and the happiness and independence of the country.

14. That we therefore recommend to every town, city, and county, to take the state of the representation into consideration, and urgently, but temperately, to apply to parliament to adopt such measures as shall secure to the nation the reality and uses of representation.

Mr. MADDOCKS in supporting these resolutions stated, that he believed they contained the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He had made out a short abstract of the state of the representation in the House of Commons. There were 26 burgage tenures, that were private property, which returned 52 members; there were 51 boroughs, the voters, in each of which did not, on the average, exceed 50 in number; which boroughs returned 100 members; 28 boroughs, in each of which the number of voters did not exceed 100, returned 45 members; 25 boroughs in each of which the voters did not exceed 200, returned 56 members. At the end of the list there were two unfortunate boroughs, the voters of which did not exceed 200, who returned four members; 257 members being precisely a majority of the leading members of the House of Commons of England, were returned by 11 875 voters. They had thus taken a view of numbers, from which he begged to divert their attention to the subject of influence. In the year 1793, it was stated that 71 Peers and the Treasury returned 126 members. In the calculation of the Friends of the People, in 1793, no calculation could be taken of subsequent events, which have greatly altered the state and extent of influence with respect to the representation in the House of Commons. Since 1793, 18 Peers had been created, who have influence over 39 Members, (*Loud cries of Infamous! Shameful!*) besides which six Baronets created since that time, have influence over 11 members. Altogether without the Baronets, there were 206 members influenced by Peers and the Treasury. The English Peers made in the present reign, returned 141 members, and the Irish Peers made during the same period, upwards of 50. There were upwards of 200 members influenced by Peers created during the present reign, besides the influence they have in counties; for he had only been talking of boroughs. The counties of Bucks, York, and Cambridge, were now represented by the sons of Peers. He hoped the people would search to the bottom of the principles of the *Borough-Faction*. The Boroughmongers in the House of Commons, to the number of 91, returned 139 members.

bers. Altogether the number of members returned by corruption and by influence was 306. There were also 17 Boroughs, not containing on the average 150 voters in each, which 21 Peers and the Treasury commanded. The whole Borough Faction, together with these 17 Boroughs, returned 327 English members in the House of Commons. (*Shame! Disgrace!*) The English part of the House of Commons consisted of 513 members, from which deducting 327, there was a balance of 186, tolerably uninfluenced men. If therefore these 186 were deducted from the 327, there was a majority of 141 in favour of the Borough-Faction. The pensions and places of members actually sitting in the House of Commons am. unted to 178,000l.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reporting the budget recited the different heads of supply and ways and means, as under:

SUPPLIES.

Navy,	£18,986,967
Army,	21,144,770
Ordnance for England, 5,275,298	
Ireland, 627,877	
	—————5,903,175

Miscellaneous Grants for

England 1,173,751

Miscellaneous Grants for

Ireland 726,249

—————1,900,000

Vote of Credit for Eng-

land..... 3,000,000

Vote of Credit for Ireland 300,300

—————3,300,000

Swedish Subsidy,..... 300,000

Sicilian Ditto,..... 400,000

Total Joint Charge 51,934,912

SEPARATE CHARGES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Deficiency of Malt Duty

for 1807, 366,211

Interest on Exchequer Bills

for 1809,..... 1,500,000

Ditto 5 per cents for 1797,

to be paid off..... 60,867

—————1,927,078

Total Supplies, 53,861,990

Deduct Irish Proportion of

Supply and Civil List, .. 6,273,966

Total to be defrayed by

Great Britain, 47,588,024

WAYS AND MEANS.

Duty on Malt and Pensions,.... 3,000,000

Unappropriated Surplus of the

consolidated Fund to the 5th

of April, 1810,..... 4,000,000

Surplus of Ways and Means for

1808, 2,757,352

War Taxes, 19,000,000

Lottery, 300,000

Excess of Exchequer Bills of the 49th of the present reign, after reserving a sufficient sum to pay off 7,345,200l. issued by the Act of the 48th, the remainder having been funded, 3,154,800

Excess of ditto voted during the present Session of Parliament, reserving sufficient to pay off 4,644,100l. issued by an Act of the 48th year of the present Reign the remainder having been funded, 1,335,900

Exchequer Bills on Vote of Credit 3,000,000

Repayment of part of the sum advanced to Portugal,..... 150,000

Loan, 11,000,000

Total Ways and Means, 47,711,052

Supplies, 47,588,024

Surplus of Ways and Means, .. £130,028

London Gazette Extraordinary, May, 25,

Downing street, May 24, 1809,

A Dispatch of which the following is a Copy, was received this Evening from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Oporto, May 12, 1809.

MY LORD—I had the honour to apprise your Lordship, on the 7th instant, that I intended that the army should march on the 9th from Coimbra to dispossess the enemy of Oporto.

The advanced guard and the cavalry had marched on the 7th, and the whole had halted on the 8th to afford time for Marshal Beresford with his corps to arrive upon the Upper Douro.

The infantry of the army was formed into three divisions for this expedition, of which two, the advanced-guard, consisting of the Hanoverian Legion and Brigadier-General R. Stewart's brigade, with a brigade of 6-pounders, and a brigade of 3-pounders under Lieutenant-General Paget, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Payne, and the brigade of guards; Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier-General ——— brigades of infantry, with a brigade of six-pounders, under Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, moved by the high road from Coimbra to Oporto, and one composed of Major-General Hill's and Brigadier-General Cameron's brigades of infantry, and a brigade of six-pounders, under the command of Major-General Hill, by the road from Coimbra to Aveiro.

On the 10th, in the morning, before daylight, the cavalry and advanced guard crossed the Vouga with the intention to surprise and cut off four regiments of French cavalry, and a battalion of infantry and artillery, cantoned in Albergaria Nova and the neighbouring villages,

lages, about eight miles from that river, in the last of which we failed; but the superiority of the British cavalry was evident throughout the day; we took some prisoners and their cannon from them; and the advanced guard took up the position of Oliviera.

On the same day Major-General Hill, who had embarked at Aveiro on the evening of the 9th, arrived at Ovar, in the rear of the enemy's right; and the head of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division passed the Vouga on the same evening.

On the 11th, the advanced guard and cavalry continued to move on the high road towards Oporto, with Major-General Hill's division in a parallel road, which leads to Oporto from Ovar.

On the arrival of the advanced guard at Vendas Novas, between Souto Redondo and Grijon, they fell in with the outposts of the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of about 4000 infantry, and some squadrons of cavalry, strongly posted on the heights above Grijon, their front being covered by woods and broken ground. The enemy's left flank was turned by a movement well executed by Major-General Murray, with Brigadier-General Langworth's brigade of the Hanoverian legion; while the 16th Portuguese regiment of Brigadier-General Richard Stewart's brigade attacked their right, and the riflemen of the 95th, and the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d, of the same brigade, under Major Way, attacked the infantry in the woods and village in their centre.

These attacks soon obliged the enemy to give way; and the Honourable Brigadier-General Charles Stewart led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th dragoons, under the command of Major Blake, in pursuit of the enemy, and destroyed many and took many prisoners.

On the night of the 11th the enemy crossed the Douro, and destroyed the bridge over that river.

It was important, with a view to the operations of Marshal Beresford, that I should cross the Douro immediately: and I had sent Major-General Murray in the morning with a battalion of the Hanoverian legion, a squadron of cavalry, and two six-pounders, to endeavour to collect boats, and, if possible, to cross the river at Ovinas, about four miles above Oporto; and I had as many boats as could be collected brought to the ferry, immediately above the towns of Oporto and Villa Nova.

The ground on the right bank of the river at this ferry is protected and commanded by the fire of cannon, placed on the height of the Sierra Convent, at Villa Nova, and there appeared to be a good position for our troops on the opposite side of the river till they should be collected in sufficient numbers.

The enemy took no notice of our collection of boats, or of the embarkation of the troops, till after the first battalion (the Buffs) were

landed, and had taken up their position under the command of Lieutenant-General Paget, on the opposite side of the river.

They then commenced an attack upon them, with a large body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under the command of Marshal Soult, which that corps most gallantly sustained, till supported successively by the 48th and 66th regiments, belonging to Major-General Hill's brigade, and a Portuguese battalion, and afterwards by the first battalion of detachments belonging to Brigadier-General Richard Stewart's brigade.

Lieutenant-General Paget was unfortunately wounded soon after the attack commenced, when the command of these gallant troops devolved upon Major-General Hill.

Although the French made repeated attacks upon them, they made no impression; and at last Major-General Murray, having appeared on the enemy's left flank, on his march from Ovinas, where he had crossed, and Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, who by this time had availed himself of the enemy's weakness in the town of Oporto, and had crossed the Douro at the ferry, between the towns of Villa Nova and Oporto, having appeared upon the right with the brigade of guards, and the 29th regiment, the whole retired in the utmost confusion towards Amaranthe, leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight ammunition tumbrils, and many prisoners.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this action has been very large, and they have left behind them in Oporto 700 sick and wounded.

Brigadier-General the Honourable Charles Stewart then directed a charge by a squadron of the 14th dragoons, under the command of Major Harvey, who made a successful attack on the enemy's rear guard.

In the different actions with the enemy, of which I have above given your Lordship an account, we have lost some, and the immediate services of other valuable officers and soldiers.

In Lieutenant-General Paget, among the latter, I have lost the assistance of a friend, who had been most useful to me in the few days which had elapsed since he had joined the army.

He had rendered a most important service at the moment he received his wound, in taking up the position which the troops afterwards maintained, and in bearing the first brunt of the enemy's attack.

Major Harvey also distinguished himself, at the moment he received his wound in the charge of the cavalry on this day.

I cannot say too much in favour of the officers and troops.

They have marched in four days over eighty miles of most difficult country, have gained many important positions, and have engaged and defeated three different bodies of the enemy's troops.

BANKRUPTS

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parenthesis.)

ADAMS Thomas, High Street, Southwark, innholder. (Williams, Currier Street)
Andrews John, Manchester, innkeeper. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Jepson, Manchester)
Adrian Thomas, Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper. (Jackson and Judd, Stamford)
Balls John, Yarmouth, Norfolk, draper. (Cory, Jun. Yarmouth, and Hanrott and Metcalfe, Lincoln's inn New Square)
Bamber John Ormskirk, Lancaster, wine and spirit merchant. (Wright and Palmer, Ormskirk, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
Bannister William, Romford, Essex, baker. (Cattling, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn)
Barber Samuel, St. Stephen's, Derby, tanner. (Massey, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Chancery Lane)
Barton John, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, brewer. (Drake, Old Fish Street, Doctors' Commons)
Barton Joshua, Stockport, Chester, cotton spinner. (Willis, Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street, and Heslop, Manchester)
Bayley James, High Street, Shadwell, ship breaker. (Chapman, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
Benton Groves and James, Birmingham, jewellers. (Devon and Cooke, Gray's inn square, and Burdett, Birmingham)
Bogg John, Mansfield, Notts, innkeeper. (Bovill, New Bridge Street)
Bolton R. and G. Wigan, spirit merchants. (Gaskell, Wigan)
Bonner Francis Henry, Fleet Street, stationer. (Young and Hughes, Essex Street, Strand)
Booth William, Carlisle, grocer. (Hodgson, Carlisle and Clement's inn)
Braun William, Sutton Street, Westminster, plane maker. (Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho)
Bright Thomas, Westbury upon Severn, Gloucester, corn dealer. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn, and Ward, Gloucester)
Broad John, Vine Street, Pedlar's Acre, Surrey, dealer and chapman. (Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster)
Capes G. Gainsborough, Lincoln, wharfinger. (Capes, Epworth, and Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn)
Carter John, Clapham, mason. (Marson, Church Row, Newington)
Charlton Charles, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Bacon, Southampton Street, Covent Garden, and Foster, Newcastle)
Charlton Watkin John, Molineux Street, Edgware Road, builder. (Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford Row)
Chenu Denis, Great Queen Street, French Bone manufacturer. (A'Beckett, Broad Street, Golden Square)
Chiffence Edward, Sarum, Wilts, musical instrument seller. (Walden, Salisbury, and Luxmore, Red Lion Square)
Clarke Richard, White Horse Lane, Stepney. (Tyler, Bedford Street, Bedford Square)
Clarke Richard, Tooley Street, cheesemonger. (Willetson, Furnival's inn)
Clay M. South Shields, linen draper. (Allen and Hodgkinson, Newark upon Trent, and Ross and Co. New Botwell Court, Carey Street)
Cock Joseph Driver and James Pitchers, Norwich, wine merchants. (Simson and Rackham, Norwich, and Windus and Son, and Holloway, Chancery Lane)
Coldwell Thomas, Wakefield, dealer and chapman. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Beaver, Wakefield)
Colekin William and John, Coventry, grocers. (Fielder, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square)
Collins Thomas, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury. (Vincent, Bedford Street, Bedford Square)
Cooper Joseph, Irlams o the Height, Lancaster, victualler. (Foulkes and Cretwell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longwell, Gray's inn)
Cox Thomas, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, corn and coal merchant. (Preston, Yarmouth, and Peacock, Lincoln's inn fields)
Dickin Robert, South Shields, Durham, merchant. (Bland, Becket Court, Fleet Street)
Daniel William, Lancaster, woollen draper. (Blakewell and Makinson, Temple, and Atkinson, Lancaster)
Danson Robert, Galfate in Eliel, Lancaster, coal merchant. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn, London)
Davidson J. East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street, merchant. (Wilde, Jun. Castle Street, Falcon Square)
Dent John, Shelton, Stafford, money scrivener. (Wilson, Temple, and Seckerston, Stafford)
Earl William, Edmond Street, St. Pancras, dealer and chapman. (Eves, Chapel Street, Bedford Row)
Eaton James, Gainsborough, Surrey farmer. (Dyne, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street and Drummond, Croydon)
Edney John, High Holborn, cheesemonger. (Bryant, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street)
Empton Edward, Bowling Street, Westminster, victualler. (Shepherd, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury)

Fowler W. Dittaff Lane, wine merchant. (Warrant, Castle Court, Budge Row)
Gamble William, Liverpool, linen merchant. (Pitt, Liverpool, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
Gillespie William, Basinghall Street, tailor. (Vanderous and Comyn, Bush Lane, Cannon Street)
Greenway Olive, John Tripp G. and Francis Howard G. Bristol, stone masons. (Coulson, Bristol, and Evans, Hatton Garden)
Halliday John, Bath Street, St. Luke's, coal merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street)
Hankin Joseph, Holloway, Middlesex, builder. (Abbott, Spa Fields)
Hart George, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, horse dealer. (Epsom, Lambeth Road)
Hart Aaron Henry, Houndsditch, broker. (Henson, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square)
Hawkins Thomas, Bristol, grocer. (James, Gray's inn square, and Morgan and Livett, Bristol)
Heath Richard, Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street, merchant. (Adams, Old Jewry)
Henshall Sophia, Newman Street, shopkeeper. (Stokes, Golden Square)
Hughes David Bangor, druggist. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn, and Ellis Pwelli, Carnarvon)
Jackson Peter, Manchester, small ware manufacturer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery Lane, and Cooke, Salford)
Jackson Elwell and Samuel, Bilston, Stafford, japanners. (Hunt, Surry Street, Strand, and Crowther, Wednesbury)
Jacobs Jacob, Wentworth Street, Whitechapel, glazier. (Harris and Son, Castle Street, Houndsditch)
Jones Mary, otherwise Mary Levy, Swansea, grocer. (Morgan and Livett, Bristol, and James, Gray's inn square)
Jones William, Woolwich, tailor. (Moore, Woolwich)
Knight George, Holloway, Islington, builder. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place)
Lea Thomas, Waltham le Willows, Suffolk, innholder. (Plate, Bury, and Giles, Great Shire Lane, London)
Lewis Gideon, White Lion Street, Whitechapel, victualler. (Morley, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square)
Lewis John, Upper East Smithfield, needlemaker. (Hall, Coleman Street)
Lewis Arthur, Banbury, Oxford, mercer. (Harvey, Currier Street)
Lobban John, Great Wild Street, Lincoln's inn fields, coach plate founder. (Sloper and Heath, Montague Street, Russell Square)
Lorson Alexander, Great Castle Street, Oxford market, wine merchant. (Wadson, Barlow, and Grovesnor, Austin Friars)
Lowe Abraham, late of Hoxton, builder, but now in the Fleet. (Alfred, Fentonville, and Burn, Coleman Street)
Mellon John, Spitalfields, furniture broker. (Eyles, St. George's court, John Street, New Road, St. George's)
Moggridge Henry, Fleet Street, boot maker. (Higden and Sym, Curriers' Hall, London Wall)
Mordue Joseph, Wall's end, Northumberland, ship owner. (Fenwick, North Shields, and Meggison, Hatton Garden)
Munt William, Portsea, plasterer. (Poulsons, Portsea, and Shelton, Old Bailey)
Newcomb Oliver, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, upholsterer. (Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho)
Parsons John, sen. and jun. Ludgate Hill, booksellers. (Glenn, Galtick Hill)
Patterson George, Hertford, merchant. (Edge, Essex Street, Strand)
Pary Thomas, Lime Street, merchant. (Mason, St. Michael's Church Yard, Cornhill)
Pawlett William, Great Windmill Street, victualler. (Croffe, New Inn)
Pinney J. Bury Street, tailor. (Freame, Great Queen Street)
Pratt George, Manchester, hatter. (Check, Manchester, and Bonfield, Bouverie Street, London)
Price Walter, Cardiff, shopkeeper. (Stephens, Bristol, and Sweet, Temple)
Ratcliffe John, Manchester, baker. (Teale, Manchester, and Edmunds, Lincoln's inn)
Riddinegh Robert, Liverpool, innkeeper. (Leigh, Liverpool, and Manley and Temple)
Rowland Joseph, Greyfriars place, Fetter Lane, carpenter. (Allan, Frederick's place, Old Jewry)
Sargui Abraham Joseph, Bury Street, merchant. (Peate and Son, St. Swithin's Lane)
Scott Joseph, North Shields, grocer. (Bamshaw, North Shields, and Meggison, Hatton Garden)
Smith T. Brandon, Suffolk, wine merchant. (Ayres, Gray's inn, and Isaacs, Midea Hall)
Spencer J. High Street, Mile End New Town, victualler. (Davis, Lothbury)
Spring Redshaw, Ca Hor, Lincoln, mercer. (Nicholson, South, and Leigh, and Mason, Bridge Street, Blackfriars)
Sullings Samuel, Little Coggeshall, Essex, maltster. (Warne, Broad Street)
Tathill C. Norwich, merchant. (Simson and Rackham, Norwich, and Arnous, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery Lane)

Taylor

Taylor J. Brown's lane, Spitalfields, baker. (Palmer, Allsop's buildings, New road
 Tarnes Sampson, Stone, Stafford, corn dealer. (Barbor, Fetter lane, and Ashbury, Stone
 Towell John, Tetney, Lincoln, victualler. (Berry, Great Grimby, and Tuck, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
 Walker Joseph, East Ardley, York, maltster. (Seymour, York and Smith, Middle Temple
 Wall Charles, Frith street, Soho, man's mercer. (Hodgson, Clement's inn
 Walton Thomas, Sheffield, linen draper. (Thomson, Sheffield, and Bailey, Chancery lane
 Ward Thomas, Hull, merchant. (Keller and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
 Weaver William and Joseph Holt, Spring Gardens, Charing cross, patent musical instrument makers
 Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square
 Webb Timothy, Hereford, saddler. (Edis, Abchurch lane, and Bird and Wollaton, Hereford
 Webb John, Charterhouse street, money scrivener. (Pullen, Fore street
 Wetherly Thomas, Great St. Thomas Apostle, ironmonger. (Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thompson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street
 Wheeler Thomas, St. Andrew's hill, glass cutter. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street
 Wheldon Isaac, Copthall court, Throgmorton street, packer. (Wright, Copthall court
 Wilkinson Thomas and John Wighton, Cateaton street, woollen drapers. (Adam, Old Jewry
 Wilson John, Beak street, Golden square, men's mercer. (Dixon, Nassau street, Soho
 Wilt Thomas, Shaft's court, London, dealer. (Barber and Cranch, Union court, Broad street
 Woolen Matthew, Sheffield, butcher. (Parker and Brown, Sheffield and Blagrove, and Walter, Symond's inn
 Wright William, Great Barr, Stafford, dealer. (Stubbs, Birmingham, and Egerton, Gray's inn square
 Yates William, Sherrard street, Golden square, army accountant maker. (Kirkman, Cloak lane
 Young Andrew, Stamford, Lincoln, common brewer. (Harvey, Lamb's Conduit place, and Redifer, Stamford)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams James, Fore street, Cripplegate, dealer in spirituous liquors, June 29
 Arkells John, Addle street, Wood street, London, merchant, May 16
 Arnyage William, Shelf, Halifax, York, card maker, June 1
 Atkinson Thomas, Brown's Quay, Wapping, wharfinger, June 29
 Bache Paul and Andrew, Basinghall street, merchants, May 16
 Bamford Samuel Paul, John Cooke, and James Francis Clifford, of Tiverton, Somerset, worsted manufacturers, May 25
 Barber Robert, Oxford street, jeweller, May 16
 Barrett Anthony, Swindon, Wilts, shopkeeper, May 16
 Barton William, Oxford, glass and chinaman, May 20
 Beaton Edward and Henry, Portsmouth, butchers, June 12
 Betton Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, Aug. 5
 Bennett William, Ivy lane, London, carpenter, June 2
 Bings Thomas, Seend, Wilts, cheese dealer, May 30
 Bird Henry Mertins and Benjamin Savage, Jeffrey's square, merchants, May 27
 Black Joseph, Fen court, London, insurance broker, May 20
 Black Joseph and John Satterthwaite, Fen court, insurance brokers, May 30
 Blyth William, Sheffield, mercer, May 26
 Boardman J. Manchester, plumber and glazier, May 20
 Bock John, Hemingby, Lincoln, beer, June 5
 Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, June 6
 Bren William, Dover, butcher, May 31
 Bridge John, Southby, London, merchant, June 3
 Brown William, King street, Bloomsbury, grocer, July 4
 Bullock James, Scot's yard, Bush lane, London, wine merchant, June 27
 Burre John, Cattle Cary, Somerset, stocking maker, May 23
 Burnes Eubie, Manchester, victualler, June 2
 Bury Richard, Manchester, drysalter, June 2
 Calvert Thomas, Lancaster, grocer, May 30
 Calf J. Scarborough, cabinet maker, May 19
 Chapman Thomas, Macclesfield, Chester, butcher, June 3
 Cole Francis, North Tawton, Devon, serge maker, May 18
 Cole Isaac, Maribull, Dorset, woolstapler, May 15
 Cole Christopher, Buckfastleigh, Devon, feltmonger, June 14
 Cooke John Christian, and Thomas Christian Corker, Leadenhall street, linen drapers, June 27
 Gousses George, Gray's inn lane, dealer and chapman, May 27
 Craff G. F. Tooley street, furrier, May 20
 Croudson Thomas, Wigan, Lancaster, innkeeper, June 10
 Cruckbanks James, Gerard street, Soho, fish manufacturer, May 18
 Dabry Joseph, Liverpool, Slater, July 4
 Davis Samuel, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant, May 9
 Davis Samuel, Jun Iford, Essex, shopkeeper, June 2
 Davis J. Watling street, wholesale linen draper, June 2

De Perrins Charles Francis Oliver, Duke street, Manchester square, victualler, May 20
 Eardley E. Exeter, dealer in glass, May 25
 Easton William and Robert E. Jun Focklersbury, warehousemen, June 27
 Edmonds Elias, Monument yard, wine and brandy merchant, May 20
 Ethrington Thomas, Lawrence Pountney lane, broker, May 30
 Etty Simeon, Oxford, wine merchant, June 9
 Fincham William, Covent garden, earthenwareman, May 30
 Fox Jonathan, Pavement, Finsbury, merchant, May 16
 Fox William, Pavement, Finsbury, merchant, May 16
 Fox Jonathan and William, Pavement, Finsbury, merchants, May 16
 Franklin Thomas, Leighton Buzzard, Beds, money scrivener, May 16
 Freeman William, South Cave, York, grocer, May 16
 Fricker Robert, Portsea, builder, May 25
 Gardner William, Luton, Bedfordshire, sack manufacturer, June 2
 Gash John, Parker's row, Bermondsey, victualler, June 3
 Gell Eliz and Ann, Wirkworth, Derby, grocer, May 21
 Gibson, W. H. Saville row, Walworth, warehouseman, May 16
 Gray Thomas, Romford, Essex, innholder, June 5
 Hall W. Silver street, Wood street, Manchester warehouseman, May 16
 Hamper John, Stone's end, Surrey, shopkeeper, June 2
 Harkness J. Addle street, Wood street, merchant, May 16
 Harrison Benjamin, Calbeck, Cumberland, dyer, May 22
 Hawkins John Isaac, Dalby Terrace, City road, manufacturer of musical instrument, June 3
 Hawkins John Drury, Cavern house, blackheath hill, cabinet maker, June 13
 Haydock Robert, Liverpool, shipwright, May 20
 Hebb William Ashley, Bridgnorth, Salop, line draper, June 13
 Herbert Thomas, Bernard street, Russell square, merchant, May 30
 Hefeltine Benjamin, Beech street, Barbican, oil and hop merchant, May 30
 Hetrell John, Exeter, corn merchant, June 15
 Hill J. hu, Rotherhithe, merchant, June 2
 Hine James, Exeter, money scrivener, May 27
 Holder John, Painswick, Gloucester, butcher, May 29
 Holding John, Wentworth street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, June 24
 Holmes Dixon, Piccadilly warehouseman, May 27
 Hughes J. F. Wigmore street, bookseller, May 16
 Hunt Edward, Duke's row, Fimlico, painter and glazier, June 27
 Hurry James, Richard Powles, and Ives Hurry, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchants, May 13
 Isaac David, Liverpool, soapeller, June 6
 Ister Andrew, Wentworth street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, June 24
 Jackson James, Topsham, Devon, lime burner, July 14
 Joel Moses, High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthenware, May 30
 Johnson John, Holborn Hill, linen draper, May 9
 Jones Jeremiah, Brinklow, Warwick, coal dealer, June 12
 Judin Frederic, otherwise Fedor Juan of Judin, Hatton garden, merchant, May 16
 Juxon Elizabeth and Charles, Birmingham, brass founders, May 30
 Kennerly William, Hulm's Chapel, Chester, mercer, June 1
 Lang James, Wakefield, merchant, May 15
 Langdale Thomas, Mandale, York, merchant, May 29
 Lardner Richard, Newton Popleford, Devon, worsted spinner, June 5
 Lee Samuel, Bradford, York, cotton manufacturer, May 15
 Leedham John, Hull, linen draper, June 20
 Leeming John, Dutton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, June 2
 Levi Jacob Israel, Haydon square, Minorities, merchant, May 27
 Lindegreen Charles, Mincing lane, London, merchant, May 20
 Lockier J. Bristol, upholster, May 20
 Loveday Charles Painwick, Gloucester, clothier, June 7
 Lovell James, Houndsditch, baker, June 3
 Lucas William, Chesphide, warehouseman, May 30
 Ludlow James, Old Sodbury, Gloucester, money scrivener, July 5
 MacLaurin Duncan, Watling street, warehouseman, May 16
 Maitland Maitland, Thorley Cottage, surry, chemist, June 3
 Martin H. Birmingham, horn button maker, May 20
 Matthews Richard and Thomas Jones, Aberystwith, Cardigan, June 5
 Maugham Richard, Brentford, draper, May 20
 Medhurst William, Rofs, Hereford, innholder, May 26
 Medley Charles, Bolt and Tun Inn, Fleet street, coach maker, May 16
 Meneelin Isaac and David Amick, Chesphide, perfumers, June 22
 Mercer William, Mile end, horse dealer, June 2
 Morgan Joshua, Llanfair-ary-brin, Carmarthen, umbrella merchant, May 30
 Moxon C. Croydon, horse dealer, May 16
 Mure Hutchinson, Robert Mure, and William Mure, Fenchurch street, merchants, July 29
 Nantes Henry, Warrford court, Throgmorton street, merchant, May 17
 Neville John and Sampson, Stoke, Stafford, carriers, May 20

Nichols

Nichols Walter, Bristol, tallow chandler, May 26
 Ogilvie W. Jun, George Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffrey's Square, Merchant, June 3
 Ogle William Frederic, Minorities, druggist, May 23
 Ogle John, Esq. Pickwick, Wilts, and William Walton, Liverpool, merchants, May 23
 Page John, Bishopsgate Street, haberdasher, June 27
 Paine John, Plymouth Dock, mercer, June 13
 Pearce Eliza, Haymarket, music seller, June 3
 Pears Samuel, Bread Street, watchoufeman and factor, John Watfon, John Watfon the younger, and Joseph Watfon, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, May 27
 Pollard James, Manchester, cotton spinner, May 29
 Pollard William, Manchester, cotton spinner, May 29
 Pollard James and William, Manchester, cotton spinners, May 29
 Pouditch George, Liverpool, mariner, June 9
 Prentice Joseph, Boston, York, dealer and chapman, May 24
 Preston Bernard, Holborn, linen draper, July 8
 Proctor William, Great Ealing, Middlesex, dealer in hay, June 27
 Tullen William Henry, Dartmouth, Devon, spirit dealer, June 17
 Rains J. Ashford, Shropshire, farmer, May 18
 Ralton Isaac, Ygrement, Cumberland, mercer, May 26
 Richardson William, New Cross, Surry, baker, May 27
 Roberts David, Trump Street, London, warehouseman, June 3
 Reed Edmund, London Street, merchant, June 3
 Rose J. Road, Somersetshire, farmer, May 31
 Ruddle Nicholas, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, butcher, May 29
 Salter Thomas, Trinity Square, Towerhill, merchant, June 27
 Savory C. Southwark, victualler, June 24
 Scotney William, Valentine, Oxford Street, linen draper, June 3
 Sharp Richard, Armley, York, drysalter, June 5

Shaw Joseph, Heights, near Delph, York, cotton spinner, May 25
 Smith John, Saffron hill, grocer, May 16
 Steal W. Brentford, linen draper, May 20
 Stockley M. Strand, grocer, May 16
 Surman William and Ephraim Ford, Cheltenham, linen drapers, June 8
 Taylor John, the elder and younger, Cockspur Street, boot and shoe makers, June 3
 Thomson J. Liverpool, merchant, May 10
 Thomson Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Bow Lane, wholesale hosiery, June 3
 Troutbeck Charles, R. thbune place, upholsterer, May 26
 Turnbull John, John Forbes, Robert Allen Crawford, and David Skene, Broad Street, merchants, May 6
 Tuther Thomas Perry, Holborn Hill, linen draper, June 8
 Ullock Margaret and Mary, Chatham, linen drapers, June 3
 Unwin James, Wandsworth, miller, June 10
 Upcott John Ridge, Bedminster, grocer, May 26
 Wake William, Spital Square, silkweaver, July 18
 Watson John, the younger, and Paul Catterall, Preston, cotton spinners, June 1
 Watson William, Great Cambridge Street, Hackney road, builder, June 20
 Webb John Richman, Chertsey, Surry, grocer, June 10
 Whitaker John, the elder, and William Whitaker, Stockport, and John Whitaker, the younger, Cheshire, cotton manufacturers, June 8
 Williams Henry, Chaplow, Monmouth, merchant, May 22
 Wills Thomas Hare, Lamb's Conduit Street, linen draper, June 6
 Winter William and Thomas Farren Hay, Long Acre, lacemen, May 30
 Wife Joseph, Manchester, cotton merchant, June 1
 Wood James, Burnley, Lancaster, apothecary, May 27
 Woodroff Edmund, Woolston, Gloucester, iron manufacturer, May 22
 Yates Thomas, London, merchant, June 19
 Zinck Henry, Liverpool, merchant, May 21

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Society in London for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, in the course of last year, released 884 prisoners from 64 different gaols in the kingdom.

A fierce and destructive fire broke out on Sunday night, May 14th, in a vessel adjoining Billingsgate Dock, at a very short distance from the water's-edge. It was first discovered a few minutes before ten o'clock; but spread so rapidly, as to baffle all exertion. The flames extended almost instantaneously to the other shipping, and to the line of warehouses running from the Dock along Dyce Key, &c. Notwithstanding the assistance afforded by the engines, which reached the spot in a very short period from the commencement of the fire, such was its rapidity and violence that the water seemed merely to give fresh strength to the flames. The range of warehouses, filled with sugars, tar, oil, hemp, turpentine, tallow, &c. were all successively consumed, and the volumes of fire were rendered more furious and horrible every ten or fifteen minutes by some new combustible matter which they caught. The fire communicated in a gradual but rapid manner to the vessels next the shore. The sight from London and Blackfriars Bridge was awfully grand, and it was at one period apprehended that it would be impossible to preserve the whole of the shipping in that part of the river from absolute ruin. Fortunately the tide favouring about eleven o'clock, by the efforts which were made for the preservation of the vessels in the Dock, several were towed out, although with extreme difficulty.

Four were completely burnt, and about the same number damaged. A floating engine, which was worked with great skill, was of considerable service in preventing the extension of the flames along the river. The vessel on board of which the fire broke out, had nearly the whole of her cargo in, which was destroyed.—The extensive warehouses of Ralph's Key, Smart's Key, Young's Key, and Dyce's Key, with their valuable contents, are entirely destroyed; Wiggons's Key is partly so. Among the vessels consumed are a large brig from Hull (the Zealous), laden with hemp and tallow; the Britannia Margate hoy, and the Friends, a Deal vessel, laden with spirits and wine.—The fire is said to have been caused by a lamplighter imprudently striking his link when burning against a cask of spirits of turpentine, which immediately took fire. A watchman came to the lamplighter's assistance, and the cask was pushed forward with the view of rolling it into the Thames: it took a different direction, however, and fell into a ship lying alongside the wharf.—The flames first broke out very near that part of the Key where the Margate and Ramsgate hoy's usually lie for the reception of passengers, and were got under at half-past three o'clock on Monday morning.

MARRIED.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, J. Q. Fagan, Esq. of the island of Montserrat, to Lucy, second daughter of Thomas Windle, Esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

At Mary-le-bone, Alexander Scott, Esq.

of Thayer-street, to Miss Antoinette Kirwan.—James Bogle Delap, Esq. of the 1st Regiment Dragoon Guards, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Hillier, Esq. of Stoke Park, Surry.—Major William Eustace, of the 96th Regiment, to Catharine Francis, only daughter of R. W. Talbot, Esq. M.P. for the county of Dublin.—Charles Cater, Esq. of Beckenham, Kent, to Philadelphia, daughter of the late George Osbaldeston, Esq. of Hutton Bushell, York.

At St. James's, Mr. Daniel Elfstrand, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Jane Lingard, daughter of the late John L. Esq. of that town.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. T. E. Cobston, vicar of Bradwell, Oxfordshire, to Miss Ann King Morris, youngest daughter of John M. Esq. of Amptill, Beds.

At Greenwich, Frederic Dufton Price, Esq. to Marian, youngest daughter of the late Charles Kensington, Esq. of Blackheath.

Mr. Bishop, the celebrated musical composer, to Miss Lyon, of the Drury-lane company.

At East Barnet, Mr. W. Jay, of Whetstone, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Bradbury, Esq. of Richmond, Surry.

At Whitechapel church, Captain G. Anthony, of the Cornwallis Packet, to Miss M. A. Wilson.

At Hampstead, R. Mills, Esq. of Colchester, to Miss Hines, of West End.

At Wanstead, T. A. Curtis, Esq. second son of Sir William Curtis, Bart. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Young Green, Esq. of Poole.

William Milner, Esq. eldest son of Sir W. M. Bart. to Miss Harriet Bentinck, daughter of Lord Edward B.

At Newington, Captain John Sandford, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Ann Letitia Chasterton.

At Islington, Mr. C. W. Crutwell, surgeon, of Bath, to Miss E. A. Wilson, daughter of the late John W. Esq. of Canonbury.

At Camberwell, Dr. Whitter, of Worthing, to Miss Curties, daughter of William C. Esq.

DIED.

At Paddington-green, the Right Hon. Charles Francis Greville, second brother to the Earl of Warwick.

In Paris, Mr. Payne, bookseller of the Strand.

William Calvert, Esq. of the Stamp office.

At Edmonton, Harriett, wife of John Scott Eyerley, Esq. and daughter of the late Holland Cooksey, Esq. of Braceleigh, Worcester-shire.

In Devonshire-place, Lady Trafford Southwell, relict of Sir Clement Trafford, of Dunton hall, Lincolnshire, 77.

At Hillingdon, William Pope, Esq. of the King's Remembrancer's office.

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In York-place, Portman-square, Henry, the eldest son of Lyndon Evelyn, Esq. M.P.

In St. James's Palace, Mr. Nicholay, principal page to her Majesty, whom he accompanied to this country.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Doctor Morgan Hugh Kennedy.

In Devonshire-street, Mrs. Selby.

In Southampton-place, J. Mandell, Esq. 72

At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Langridge, 70.

In Owen's Place, Goswell-street, W. Beardmore, Esq.

At Dulwich, Mrs. Wright, widow of Alderman W.

At Clapham, R. Eaton, Esq. 80.

Mrs. Selby, relict of the late Thomas S. Esq. of Biddleston, Northumberland.

Miss Campion, daughter of John Campion Coats, Esq. of Whitby.

In St. James's Place, Mrs. Howard, relict of William Augustus H. Esq. F.R.S.

In Middle Row, Holborn, Mr. Daniel Wildman, the celebrated honey and bee-merchant.

In Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, Mr. Francis Legat, historical engraver.

In Baker-street, Mrs. Biggen, some years ago one of the most beautiful women in this metropolis. This lady was so attached to Colonel Montgomery, who, in 1803, unfortunately fell in a duel, that she lived wholly in retirement from that period, till within the last fortnight, and may be considered as the sacrifice of affection.

The Rev. Charles Poyntz, D.D. prebendary of Durham, and rector of North Creech, in Norfolk, 74. He was promoted to the stall in Durham Cathedral upon the removal of Dr. Kaye to the deanery of Lincoln in 1783.

In Charlotte-street, Portland Place, Colonel Henry Knight. A nervous fever having produced a derangement of intellect, he took advantage of the absence of his attendant to throw himself out of a two-pair of stairs window. He survived the fall but three quarters of an hour.

At his house, in Cavendish-square, aged 73, George Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt, and Viscount Nuneham, of Nuneham-Courtney, in Oxfordshire. [A further account will be given in our next.]

In Trinity Square, G. Parker, Esq. solicitor, nephew of the Countess of St. Vincent, and grandson of the late Lord Chief Baron P.

At Walthamstow, P. Metcalfe, Esq.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, G. Sewell, Esq.

At Dover, John Bazely, Esq. Admiral of the Blue. Though fortune did not favor this gentleman with so many opportunities of displaying his skill and prowess as she afforded some of his brave contemporaries, yet his services were of an active and advantageous nature, and claim for him the gratitude of his country. [A further account will be given in our next.]

In Great Queen-street, *Anna Maria*, only daughter of the late E. Rudd, Esq.

In Hatton Garden, *Mrs. Sarah Fasson*, 71.

John Bastard, Esq. master shipwright's assistant in his Majesty's Dock-yard, at Deptford, much lamented by all who knew him: this gentleman had served his Majesty 49 years in the ship building line, and from his well-known skill and ability in that service, his loss must be severely felt.

In Cavendish Square, *W. Tuffnell, Esq.*

In Salisbury Place, Mary-le-bone, *Mrs. Elizabeth Grey*, youngest daughter of the late W. G. Esq. of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, 70.

In Bedford row, *Mrs. Blake*, wife of William B. esq. banker, late of Ravensglass, Cumberland, 73.

In Fenchurch-street, *Thomas Cable Davis*, esq.

In the Hackney road, at the house of a relation, *Miss Frances Hord*, daughter of R. H. Hord, esq. of Piccadilly. Being somewhat indisposed with a cold, on retiring to bed she took some gruel. Two hours after she became indisposed, and surgical assistance being procured, the symptoms gave rise to an opinion that she had swallowed poison. She lived only about nine hours, and it was discovered that the oatmeal, which she used with her own hands for the gruel she had taken, was mixed with arsenic for the destruction of vermin. It was proved that her death was entirely an accident at her own hands, as she made the gruel unknown to the servant.

In Great Cumberland-street, *Miss Elizabeth Glyn*, daughter of Colonel G. 16.

In Bedford-row, *Mrs. E. Robinson*, relict of E. R. esq. late of Plymouth.—*J. Atkinson*, esq.

In Montague-street, Russel-square, *Mrs. Hood*, wife of William H. esq.

In Clifford-street, *Mrs. Boulton*, relict of William B. esq. 86

At Hanger-hill, *T. Wood*, esq. 74.

In Park street, Grosvenor-square, the *Hon. Mrs. Grant*, third daughter of the late Viscount Folkstone, and aunt to the Earl of Radnor.

At the Grove, Blackheath, *James Welch*, esq. 77.

In High-street, Mary-le-bone, *Mrs. Charlotte Doughty*, youngest daughter of George Brownlow D. esq. 73.

In Park street, Westminster, *T. Halifax*, esq.

In Guy's Hospital, *William Cummins*, formerly belonging to his Majesty's ship Isis. Several years ago, according to his own account, this man swallowed six of his messmates' knives in a drunken frolic, and that, feeling no immediate bad consequences, he had on two subsequent occasions, swallowed twelve or thirteen more. For these two years past he had applied, at frequent inter-

vals, for admission into various hospitals, and he was uniformly dismissed as an impostor, upon telling his strange story. He was received into Guy's only a few weeks ago, after having been stripped and minutely examined by Dr. Babington and Mr. Ashley Cooper. On opening the body, a portion of iron, four inches long, was found loose in the abdomen; and another was making its way through the Ischiatic notch. In the stomach were several portions of iron; one lining of a small pocket knife; two small ornaments of a knife handle, apparently of silver; and a naval captain's uniform button.—Of the pieces of iron, twelve are distinctly the remains of blades, and two others may possibly be considered so.—The remaining fragments are portions of the springs and linings of the knife-handles, some of them tapering to a point, and as sharp as a pin. The blades are all corroded, longitudinally, giving the appearance of several parallel grooves, running lengthways. The silver appears to be uninjured. He swallowed the knives in 1805, and voided some of them in 1807. When the fact was publicly made known, it did not obtain general belief, though most respectably supported; but his death, connected with these circumstances, must destroy every doubt.

At Thorndon Hall, the *Right Honourable Robert Edward, Lord Petre*, Baron of Writtle, 45. His lordship succeeded his father in 1801, but being a Roman Catholic, he never took his seat in the legislative assembly of the nation. Hence he had the more time to bestow on agricultural pursuits, to which he was particularly attentive. Urbanity of disposition, unaffected politeness and affability of manners, added dignity to his rank and conciliated the estimation of the distinguished circle in which he moved.—[A further account will be given in our next.]

In Craig's Court, Charing Cross, *David Pitcairn*, M. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. Fellow of the College of Physicians of London, and Physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales. He was the eldest son of the gallant Major John Pitcairn, of the marines, who was killed in the attack upon Bunker's Hill in June 1775, and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dalrymple, esq. of Annefield, in the county of Dumfries. His paternal family was one of the most ancient in Fife-shire, deriving its name from a landed possession called Pitcairn; Nisbett in his Heraldry says, that he has seen a charter to it dated in 1417. In the course of time, one of the family acquired by marriage the estate of Forther, in the same county; after which the lands of Pitcairn went off with a younger son, from whom was descended Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, of Pitcairn, justly famed as a physician, poet, wit, scholar, and mathematician. Of the elder branch Dr. David Pitcairn became the representative upon the death

death of his uncle, the well-known Dr. William Pitcairn who had practised physic here for nearly half a century, and had been many years president of the college of Physicians. Dr. David Pitcairn was born on the 1st of May, 1749, in the house of his grandfather, the Rev. David Pitcairn, minister of Dysart, in the county of Fife. When about nine or ten years old, he was sent to the high school at Edinburgh, where he remained four years; after which he went to the University of Glasgow, and prosecuted his studies there till he arrived at the age of twenty. At this period of his life he used to spend much of his leisure time with the family of the Rev. James Baillie, minister of Bothwell, in the County of Lanark, and father of the present Dr. Mathew Baillie, of London, and of the celebrated dramatic writer Miss Joanna Baillie. During this intercourse commenced an affectionate intimacy between Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Baillie; which afterwards, as the difference of their years became less in proportion to their whole ages, gradually changed into the warmest friendship, that continued ever after. It being now determined that he should be a physician, he went in 1769 to the university of Edinburgh, and studied medicine there for three years, under the immediate direction of the illustrious Cullen. In 1772 he came to London, and attended the lectures of Dr. W. Hunter, and Dr. G. Fordyce. About the same time also, that he might attain an English degree in physic, though he was then nearly 23 years old, he entered at Benet College, Cambridge. In 1780, several years before he received his Doctor's Degree, he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and about the same time may be placed the commencement of his private medical practice. In 1792, he was chosen physician to Christ's Hospital; and in the following year, his private practice being now considerable, he resigned the office of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His office at Christ's Hospital demanded but little of his time, and was therefore retained by him several years longer. By the death of Dr. Warren, which took place in June 1797, Dr. Pitcairn was placed at the head of his profession in London. One or two other physicians possibly derived as much pecuniary emolument from the practice of medicine as himself; but certainly no other was so frequently requested by his brethren to afford his aid in cases of difficulty. But this prosperous state did not endure long. In the autumn of the same year he fell from his horse, and bruised his side. Shortly after, his heart began to beat with violence, and his attention was more particularly directed to this symptom, as it had occurred in one of his brothers, likewise in consequence of a fall, whose heart, after death, was found considerably enlarged. He continued, however, to follow his profession till February in the following year, when he was attacked

with an hæmorrhage from his lungs. From this he recovered, after some time, so far as to be enabled to resume the exercise of his profession; but the same disease having recurred in summer, he embarked in September for Lisbon. During a stay of more than 18 months in Portugal, he had no return of the hæmorrhage, in consequence of which he ventured to come back to this country in May 1800. He was still feeble; and his heart was still beating too forcibly; he for some time, therefore, declined altogether engaging in medical practice. Afterwards, as his health improved, he began to receive patients at his house; then to meet other physicians in consultation at the houses of their patients; and at length, after an interval of several years, to undertake the entire care of sick persons at their own homes; except during four months in the latter part of the year, which he spent almost wholly in the country. In the mean time, however, the palpitation of his heart continued; on which account he for a long time lived very abstemiously, drinking only water, and abstaining almost entirely from animal food. But, as the beating did not increase, and no other sign of a diseased heart existed, and as he found a vegetable diet to produce in him much flatulence, about a year or two before his death he began to eat moderately of animal food once a day, and to take sometimes after dinner a single glass of wine diluted with water. Under this change of regimen his appearance altered considerably, and during the last six months of his life, he frequently received the congratulations of his friends on the improvement which his health had undergone. Disregarding the advice given by one of the masters of his art, "*si plenior aliquis, et speciosior, et coloratior, factus est, suspecta habere bona sua debet,*" he seemed to look upon his increased strength as a permanent acquisition, and as chiefly valuable from enabling him to bear an increase of professional labour. In the course of the month of March for instance, he rose several times from his bed soon after midnight, and travelled between twenty and thirty miles before morning, to visit a patient. From these exertions, however, he appeared to suffer no immediate injury. But about the beginning of April he found that he was heated by his single glass of wine, though diluted largely with water, and therefore discontinued it. On the 13th he felt a soreness in his throat; but he thought so lightly of it, that he continued his professional visits during that and the two following days. In the night of the 15th, his throat became worse, in consequence of which he was copiously bled at his own desire, and had a large blister applied over his throat; but the irritation occasioned by the latter remedy was so distressing to him, that it was removed before its intended effect was fully produced. On the evening of the 16th, Dr. Baillie called upon him, without knowing that he was ill

ill; and having heard the history of his ailment, and an account of the remedies employed, he entirely approved of what had been done. At this time Dr. Baillie observed no symptom which indicated danger. The disease becoming more violent in the course of the night, a considerable number of leeches were applied to the throat early in the morning. Dr. Baillie visited him at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. His countenance was now sunk, his pulse feeble and unequal, his breathing laborious, and his voice almost lost, from the swollen state of the parts concerned in its formation. In this state he wrote upon a piece of paper, that he conceived his windpipe to be the principal seat of the disease, and that this was the croup. Mr. Home was also present; and it was agreed that an attempt should be made to give relief by wounding the tonsils. This was accordingly done; some blood issued, but nothing purulent. Both the patient, however, and those about him, conceived that he had derived benefit from the operation. Dr. Baillie saw him again between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and thought his situation much improved; for the pulse was now equal and more firm, and his general appearance indicated less debility and distress. Under this persuasion he left him, having previously agreed to return at 10 in the evening, when he was to meet in consultation Mr. Home, and another Physician, who had long time been intimate with his patient. A little before Dr. Baillie had paid the visit just mentioned, a slight drowsiness had come on, and this symptom rather increased after his departure. But nothing more remarkable occurred till near eight o'clock, when the patient's breathing became suddenly more difficult. About 20 minutes after this he died. The body was examined the second day after his death by Mr. Home, Dr. Baillie, and Dr. Wells. The throat and tongue were found much inflamed and swollen. The inner membrane of the windpipe was also found inflamed, but altogether free from that præternatural coating which occurs in croup. The heart and lungs were entirely sound; but the great artery, close to its origin, was somewhat diseased; sufficiently, perhaps, to occasion in a person of an irritable frame an increased force in the pulsation of the heart, though apparently not in such a degree as to affect the duration of life. On the 25th, his corpse was deposited in a vault in the church of St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, which contained the remains of his father and uncle. Dr. D. Pitcairn had five brothers; one of them died young; three others, all of them officers in his Majesty's service, died after they were men; the youngest, a counsellor at Law, survives him. He had four sisters, all of whom have been married, and are alive. His mother also still lives, and is in her 79th year. In 1781, he married Elizabeth the only daughter of Wil-

liam Almack, esq. of London, and a niece of his preceptor, Dr. Cullen, but had no issue. She likewise survives him. His person was tall and erect, but of late years rather thin; his countenance during youth was a model of manly beauty, and even in advanced life was remarkably handsome. While a boy, he was noted for possessing a grave and manly manner, connected with much sweetness of disposition. These qualities, added to considerable bodily strength and courage, gave him great influence over his play-fellows. But, though of a studious turn, he did not acquire knowledge at school as quickly as some of his companions. His memory, however, was strong, and his judgment sound; whatever, therefore, he learned was retained, and well assorted; so that in time he excelled most of those who had once been regarded his superiors. His knowledge of history and geography, from the strength of his memory, was particularly accurate. Few persons ever gained, without any direct effort to this end, so extensive an acquaintance with the various orders of society. His education began at the largest school in Great Britain. He afterwards studied for several years at each of the great universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, and attended the principal lectures upon medicine in London. While a young man in London, he lived with his uncle, who had many friends, and frequently entertained them at his house. He resided many years in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and, while there, associated daily with gentlemen of the law. He was early admitted a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and hence knew many learned men in addition to those of his own profession. He was fond of country sports, and athletic games, particularly the Scottish one named Golf, which carried him among other sets of men. He had a taste also for the Fine Arts; in consequence of which, he became acquainted with many of the professors of them; and his employment as a physician in the largest Hospital in the kingdom, and in private, made known to him a very great number of persons of every rank and description in life. From such opportunities, and an original turn for the observation of character, he obtained a most extensive knowledge of human nature, and an infinite fund of stories and anecdotes, which when at ease among his friends, he used to relate in the happiest way. None of his stories, however, related to himself; indeed, he scarcely ever spoke of himself to his most intimate friends; no doubt, from a wish to avoid a fault he saw so frequently committed by others. In conversation he shunned dispute. When he dissented from others, he either declared his opinion in a few words, or remained altogether silent. With literary men his value as a companion was considerably increased by his judgment in selecting, and lively mode

mode of repeating passages from new works of taste, most of which he read immediately after they were published. But, though he had lived so much in society, he never entirely lost a natural shyness of manner, which was more observable at some times than at others. This was often imputed by those who did not know him to pride; though, in truth, it seemed to arise from a diffidence of his own merit. As he advanced in years, his manners became less reserved to strangers; for to his friends they had always been frank and affectionate. His feelings were warm, and he was sometimes betrayed by them into little improprieties; but this disadvantage was greatly outweighed by the energy which was hence given to his character, and the interest which he took in the happiness of others. It may be regarded, perhaps, as no inconsiderable title to praise, that he behaved with the utmost kindness and generosity towards his numerous relations. But his endeavours to serve, were not confined to these. He was ever ready to assist his friends in their pursuits, not only by his advice, but by his influence with others, and the sacrifice of his time; to say nothing of other aids which he frequently furnished. Like other men of warm tempers, he was apt to bestow upon his present pursuits more than their due importance; and, as increase of years and professional employment, together with great varieties in the state of his health, necessarily produced alterations in his views of life, he was hence thought by some to be of a changeable disposition. But this was never said, respecting his attachment to persons. He continued to the last, loving to his first friends, and was, in return, most cordially beloved by them. His manner as a physician, was simple, gentle, and dignified, and always sufficiently cheerful to encourage hope, without offending by its incongruity with the scene about him. From his kindness of heart, he was frequently led to give more attention to his patients than could well be demanded from a Physician; and as this evidently sprung from no interested motive, he often acquired considerable influence with those whom he had attended during sickness. No physician, indeed, of his rank in London, perhaps, ever exercised his profession to such a degree gratuitously. His behaviour to other physicians was highly candid and liberal, and he most studiously avoided the slightest appearance of interfering in their professional concerns. Such conduct is no doubt, recommended by its ultimate utility; but in him it arose from a native sense of honour, that appeared in every other transaction of his life. As he attended very carefully to the symptoms of diseases, in the order and degree in which they occur in nature, he had, from this source, and the excellence of his memory, acquired great practical knowledge of his profession. He had, in consequence, also made many original observations upon the

history and treatment of diseases. He was, for instance, the first who took notice of the connexion between Rheumatism of the external parts of the body, and a certain affection of the heart, which he hence called rheumatism of that organ. Since it was mentioned by him numerous examples of it have been seen by others, which puts the justness of the observation beyond doubt; though no trace of it exists in any author prior to Dr. Baillie, to whom he had communicated it. He never published any of his observations himself; but several, besides that which has just been spoken of, have been given to the world by others. He never long enjoyed very good health from the time of his commencing to practise physic in London. For, not to repeat what has already been said respecting his disorders, he was, during many years of the first part of his residence here, much subject to violent head-achs. He twice laboured under severe agues; and suffered several attacks of inflammatory sore-throat. But none of his ailments made any considerable permanent impression upon his external appearance; for immediately before his death no person would have supposed, from seeing him, that his health had ever been bad, or that he had attained the age of nearly sixty years.

[Further particulars of Miss Anna Seward, whose death was announced at p. 410 of our last Number. The liberal attainments of Miss Seward, and her devotion to the Muses, long rendered her name celebrated in the lettered world; whilst her amiable manners, hospitality, and highly cultivated conversation, caused her to be universally sought after, and respected. Perhaps no person ever possessed in a greater degree, the colloquial powers of pleasing, than Miss Seward. To a minute and accurate acquaintance with the English classics, she added an inexhaustible fund of local and literary anecdote. Naturally eloquent, she communicated her knowledge in the choicest, and most energetic language. The animation of her countenance, and the brilliant lustre of her eye, gave a most forcible expression of feeling and intelligence to her words and actions. Conscious of her ability she freely displayed herself in a manner equally remote from arrogance and affectation. Her mind and information were accessible to all; and no one ever parted from her dissatisfied with himself, or without the desire to renew his visit. In familiar conversation she greatly excelled; and in reading, more particularly poetry, she was uncommonly spirited and correct. Her doors were at all times open with liberal hospitality, and to diffuse cheerfulness and happiness over her domestic, and social circles, was the endeavour of her life. Of infant genius and merit, wherever she met them, she was the warm encourager, and zealous friend. Her hand was ever extended in active benevolence towards the distressed, and her heart most readily paid the tribute

of overflowing pity, to the tale of misery. In her intercourse with society no woman had less pride. At the table of the respectable tradesman, she was as easy, affable, and entertaining, as at the more sumptuous board of the nobleman. Politeness in her was an inherent quality, not an acquired habit; and her natural humanity was such as to prompt her to acts of kindness, even towards persons who had forfeited her esteem. Such, divested of the fulsome praise, which designing flatterers lavished upon her writings and genius, was the amiable and intelligent Miss Seward. Her merits were peculiarly her own; the spontaneous offspring of a good heart, and a liberally endowed mind. Her errors arose from a glowing imagination, joined to an excessive sensibility, cherished, instead of being repressed, by early habits and education. At the time Dr. Darwin came first to reside at Lichfield, Miss Seward was about thirteen or fourteen years of age. The circle which the doctor drew around him, for ten or twelve years from that period, was composed of young men of acknowledged talents, and of ardent speculative minds: whose spirits, too buoyant for the beaten track of knowledge, soared to explore the yet untrodden paths of science, and gave new systems to an astonished world. To turn aside the smooth current of nature, and to despise established usages, were the principles upon which they conducted their researches. Their visionary pursuits were dignified with the application of philosophy; but were evidently more calculated to gratify their own passions and propensities, than to promote the improvement of mankind. Variety and originality were the objects of their adoration, to which they sacrificed without remorse, reason, and common sense. Among those persons were Mr. Day, (who from Miss Seward's own account of him, was a capricious wild enthusiast;) Mr. Edgeworth, and Sir Brooke Boothby.—Doctor Darwin promoted and encouraged their idle schemes, and gave consequence to their speculations, by the reputation of his genius, and the variety of his talents. In this coterie, Miss Seward's early impressions were formed. In the daily habit of hearing new, and ingenious hypothesis, she became enamoured of novelty, and sighed for the meed of fame; in which she was encouraged and flattered by the gallantry of her admirers. Possessed of an active and ductile mind, and a romantic disposition, she fed with avidity upon the intellectual variety thus placed before her. To poetry she had been fondly attached from her childhood, and her warm imagination naturally became emulous of distinction in her favourite pursuit. But Miss Seward's genius was not of a class to strike out new models of poetic excellence; and her natural good taste had been perverted. She was deficient in fertility of invention; and wanted new and forcible combinations of thought, to accomplish such a task. All her attempts

at originality evaporated in turgid obscurity, and pompous inflation. We frequently meet in her poetry with nervous lines, and sometimes with beautiful stanzas; but neither the pleasing vein of easy flowing verse, nor the more happy inspiration of graceful energy, ever accompany her long. We seldom see her thoughts clothed in the dignified simplicity of nature, but usually find them loaded with factitious and ill-assorted ornaments. Her prose bears pretty much the same character with her poetic compositions. They abound in sparkling sentences, poetical images, and high sounding epithets; but want arrangement and precision. It is understood that she has left the whole of her works, as a legacy, to Mr. Scott, the northern poet, with a view to their publication in a collected edition, with her life and posthumous pieces; several of which the present writer has heard her name. But of all her works, her epistolary correspondence must be the most desirable. She had all her life an extensive acquaintance, and especially with men of literature. Her talents and disposition peculiarly fitted her for a species of writing free from the trammels and constraints of regular composition. It is from this source that the nature of her genius, and the powers of her mind, may be fairly appreciated; where, although intermixed with much tinsel and alloy, will doubtless be discovered no common portion of sterling metal. In her remarks upon the writings of her contemporaries, always a favourite topic of communication with her friends, she will be found to display much acute and genuine criticism. Her judgment in the selection of the poetic beauties of others, was for the most part chaste and correct; qualities which in her own compositions seem to be sacrificed to empty sound and vain show. Had the taste, and exquisite feeling, of this lady, been reared and cultivated with care and prudence, it is highly probable that she would have ranked among the first favourites of the Muses; instead of which, the candid and unprejudiced must acknowledge that her poetic fame cannot long survive the remembrance of her friends, and the partiality of her personal admirers. That a mind formed like Miss Seward's should be more liable to act from the impulse of feeling, than from the steady dictates of reason and principle, cannot be matter of surprise. A woman independent in fortune, and fascinating in manners, is more likely to be surrounded by flatterers than friends; and if the blandishments of the former found too easy an admission to her heart, it is a weakness which she shared with nine-tenths of the human race. And perhaps those who lamented the readiness with which she admitted the specious and designing to her friendship, will allow that, placed in her situation, few women would have conducted themselves with greater circumspection.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South:

** * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On the 20th of April, was laid in Newcastle, the foundation stone of a new square at the head of Howard Street, to be called Northumberland Place.

The new church at Wallsend, Newcastle, was consecrated for divine worship by Thomas Burgess, D. D. Lord Bishop of St. David's, on the 27th of April. This neat edifice stands on a spot of ground nearly adjoining the line of redoubts continued from the end of the Roman Wall to Tyne-mouth, and only about 800 yards from the Roman station called Seyedunum, where stood a Temple of Diana, as appears from the remains of antiquity found there.

At the late Ovingham fair, the Tyne side Agricultural Society awarded the following prizes; viz. To Mr. John Rowell, of Hollingball, for the best stallion for hunters or road horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. George Coxon, of Wall, for the best stallion for coach horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. John Turnbull, of Bywell, for the best stallion for draft horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Antony Wailes, of Bearl, for the best bull, 10l. 10s. To Mr. Thomas Baites, of Haiton, for the next best bull, 5l. 5s. To Mr. William Johnson, of Brudhoe, for the best bull on a farm not more than 1l. per acre, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Antony Wailes, of Bearl, for the best pair of steers, 5l. 5s. To ditto, for the best boar, 3l. 3s. To Mr. William Jobling, of Styford, for the next best boar, 2l. 2s. The sweeps'akes of 20 guineas for heifers, was adjudged to Mr. Antony Wailes, of Bearl.

[*Married.*] At Croxdale, Durham, William Blundell, esq. of Crosby Hall, Lancashire to Miss Stanley, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Baronet.

At Newcastle, Lieutenant Collin of the West Kent militia to Miss Fearney.

At Houghton le Spring, the Rev. John Reeves, of Stamfordham, to Miss Charlton.

At Durham, Thomas Greenwell, esq. of Willington, to Miss Isabella Hays.

At Brancepeth, the Rev. William Nesfield, to Miss Mills, of Winlaton.

[*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. William

Watson.—Mr. John Davidson, one of the sergeants at Mace of this corporation.—Mr. Alexander Wilson, 76.—Mrs. Ann Dixon, 84.—Miss Hearn, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Hearn, of Preston, 14.—Mr. Calvert, Clapham, 67.—Mrs. Loves.—Mr. Thomas Marshall, one of the oldest free burgesses of the corporation, 86.—Mr. Hutchinson, jun. a draughtsman and architect of great promise, 24.—Mr. John Shipman.—Mrs. Mary Bootmar, 69.—Mr. Thomas Hewitson, many years secretary to the shipping insurance societies, in South Shields.—Mrs. Thompson, 74.—Mr. John Grey, 81.—This man was an instance of the diversity that exists in human constitutions. For the last 50 years his beverage was Hollands Geneva. He drank it without water, sometimes in copious libations, yet continued healthy until within a few weeks of his death.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Woodfield, one of the Bishop's bedesmen, 42.—John Crookes Leighton, esq. 42.—Mrs. Thompson, 34.

At Plawsworth, Mr. George Foreman.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Hudson, 35.

At Stockton, Edward Brown, esq.

At Bishopwearmouth, John Paddison, 104.—Mr. William Read, 27.

At Low Elswick, Mr. William Ryle, 53.

At Ovingham Boat-House, Mr. John Johnson, 75. In the great flood, in 1771, he and all his family were swept away in the night, with his house, out building, and even his garden. All were drowned except himself and his brother, who caught the branch of a tree as they passed down the current, to which they clung till eleven o'clock the next day, nearly naked.

At Berwick, Mr. Franxton, 88.—John Nesbit, 99.—Mr. James Stewart, 24.—Mrs. Gray.—Mr. James Blackett, 74.—Mr. Thomas Hogarth, 7.—Mrs. Agnes Atchinson, 85.—Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, 80.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Gate, 28.—Mrs. Liddle, widow of the Rev. Mr. Liddle.—Mrs. Mary Oxley, 68.—Mr. Tulip, 26.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford,

At

At Sunderland, the Rev. John Clegg, rector for 18 years of the independent congregation there, 60.—M. A. Higgins, 40.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. William Robinson, 72.

At the Clay Walls, near Hexham, Miss Jane Chatt.

At Fishburn, Mr. Gilbert Trotter, 76.

At Grindon Lodge, near Berwick, Mr. John Gibson, 56.

At Bywell, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Henry Johnson.

At Kip-Hill, Mrs. Dorothy Cockrain, 79.

At Stithill, Berwick, in his 84th year, Sir James Pringle, of Stithill, bart. master of the King's Works, who represented the County of Berwick, from 1760 to 1779. He was son of Sir Robert Pringle, of Stithill, bart. nephew of Sir John Pringle, M. D. F. R. S.; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Norman Macleod, of Macleod, by whom he had several children, one of them married to George Bailie, of Jarviswood, M. P. for Berwickshire; and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir John Pringle, bart.

CUMBERLAND.

Married. At Carlisle, John Wilson, esq. to Mrs. Hodgson.—Mr. William Muncaster to Miss Margaret Govenlock, and at the same time Mr. William Monkhouse to Miss Mary Govenlock, sister to the above.

At Allonby, Mr. John Bragg, of Whitehaven, to Miss Beeby.

At Kendall, Mr. Joseph Braithwaite, to Miss Eleanor Wilson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Hewetson, to Miss Margaret Witherington.

Dead. At Carlisle, Mr. Edward Foster.—Mrs. Elliot, 61.—Mrs. Jane Simpson, 88.—Mr. Story.—Mr. M. Ridley.—Mr. William Strickland.

At Whitehaven Mrs Brocklebank.—Mrs. Mary Pears, 78.—Mrs. Wylie, 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson, 81.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Ann Postethwaite.—Mr. Wallace, clerk to the excise collector of this district.

At Seaton Iron Works, near Whitehaven, Mr. John Walton, aged 67 years, upwards of 40 of which he had been employed as forge carpenter, &c. at those works. His death was occasioned by an accident. While surveying the cylinder bellows of the blast furnace, his foot unfortunately slipped, and he became entangled with the revolving crank of the machine; which in an instant severed his foot from his body just above the ankle. Amputation a little higher up the leg was immediately performed, but a mortification ensued, and put a period to his life.

At Harrington, Mr. Joseph Drape, 67.

At Cockermouth, Dorothy, third daughter of Mr. Edmund Jefferson.

At Workington, Captain Joseph Bewley, 62.

At Egremont, Mrs. Mary Clarke, wife of Mr. Christopher Clarke.

At Keswick, Mr. Isaac Biglands.—Mr. George Hodgson.—Mrs. Mary Lancaster, 74.

At the Raffels, near Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Carruthers, 21.

At Wetherall Abbey, Mr. John Collin.

At Penrith, Mrs. Dinah Margin, 80.

At Birkett Field, near Keswick, Mr. William Gaskarth, 82.

At Branthwaite, Mrs. Linton.—Miss Head, daughter of Mr. Peter Head, 13.

At Bird Dyke, in Lamplugh, Mrs. Jane Dickinson, 58; and a few days afterwards her husband, Mr. John Dickinson.

At Kidburn-gill, Mr. Robert Watson.

At Whinning, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher.

At Woodside, parish of Dean, Mr. Harrison.

At Hullock, Mrs. Jane Mirehouse.

At Great Orton, Mr. John Stanwix, 93.

At Brampton, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, 49.

At Yealand Conyers, Mr. Nathan Hadwin, 87.

At Birks Hill, the Rev. William Kirkbridge, 85. He was Vicar of Hesket in the Forest, upwards of 45 years. His character was highly respectable; it was that of a truly pious and amiable man.—The suavity of his manners recommended him to society, and his memory will long be remembered with affection.

At Great Salkeld, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. Thomas Boustead, esteemed by a numerous and respectable acquaintance as an experienced farmer and ingenious mechanic. He was a laudable instance of honest industry and successful ingenuity, through a long and useful life, spent in the active improvement of his talent, to the advancement of his family and fortune.

YORKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Hull, have resolved to apply to parliament for an act for establishing a nightly watch, with a provision for paving, cleansing, and lighting the lordship of Myton, and such other improvements as may be deemed proper.

On the morning of the second of May, the foundation stone of the intended New Theatre in Hull, was laid by John Broadley, esq. The stone was fixed with the ceremonies usual on such occasions, in the presence of a considerable number of spectators. In a cavity of the stone was deposited a sealed vial, containing a parchment, with appropriate inscriptions, and

another with the signatures of Mr. Broadley, Mr. Mountain, (the Architect) and the gentlemen who assisted; together with several gold, silver, and copper coins of his present Majesty.

The sum of about 500l. has been appropriated at Leeds, to the relief of the poor, by the distribution of soup, between the 29th of December and the 12th of May. The surplus of the funds collected for this purpose, in the hands of the treasurer, to be applied, with interest, at any future emergency, is 550l. The quantity of soup sold this season is 26,735 gallons.

Married.] At Skirath, Godfrey Park, esq. of Catwick, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Robert Wood, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Howarth, merchant, to Miss Lee.

At York, Mr. Joseph Buckle, Jun. to Miss Houseman, daughter of Robert H. esq.—The Rev. Mr. Torre, rector of Rise to Miss Worsley, only daughter of the late Rev. James Worsley, formerly rector of Stonegrave.—Mr. Thompson, attorney, to Miss Hepworth.

At Bradford, William Bacon, esq. of Wolverhampton, to Miss Balme.

At Hull, Captain John Mason, of the Halifax, Hull and London Trader, to Miss Jane Saller, daughter of Captain Angus S.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Brown, solicitor, to Miss Ward, daughter of Joseph Ward, esq.

Died.] At Moorgate, near Rotherham, Richard Holden, esq.

At Bawtry, John T. H. Kaye, son of John Kaye, esq.

At Kirk-Ella, near Hull, Mrs. Pease, wife of C. Pease, esq.

At Hull, Mr. Joseph Howard, 61.—

Mrs. Berridge, 49.—Mrs. Boyle, 44.—

Mrs. Elizabeth Haslewood, matron to the

lying-in charity, 47.—Mrs. Sarah Maw,

69.—Mrs. Boyle, 44.—Mr. John Garnett.

At Thwing, Widow Dawson, aged 107 years. She retained all her faculties to the last, and was ill only one week. She has left two sons; the eldest of them, 73 years of age.

At Romalldkirk, Charles, son of the Rev. R. Bligh, rector of that place, 16.

At Bramham, Mr. Henry Childers, 102.

At Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds, Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. John Butler, 64.

At Doncaster, Robert Gave, esq. an alderman of that corporation, 74.—Isabel, a wife of the Rev. Richard Hawke, and daughter of the late Sir Michael Pilkington, bart. 28.

At Bolton, near Sheffield, Mrs. Johnson, relict of Joseph Johnson, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. William Cookson, 17.—

Miss Elizabeth Warham.—Mr. Luke

Cockroft.—Mr. James Pickering, 29.—

Mr. William Chadwick.—Eliza, only

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daughter of Mr. Samuel Priestley.—Mr. William Dinsley.—Mrs. Sarah Jackson, 30.—Mrs. Rushforth.—Mr. Taylor.—Mrs. Rymer, 77.—Mr. William Carr.

At York, Mrs. Goodricke, relict of Henry Goodricke, esq.—Miss Fairfax, daughter of Charles Gregory Fairfax, esq. of Gilling Castle, 14.—Miss A. Moorehouse, of Gainsboro', 61.

In his 80th year, Alexander Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. L. & E. and Physician to the York Lunatic Asylum. He practised nearly 50 years in this city with the highest eminence and credit in his professional character, his knowledge of which was the result of science, skill, and well-founded experience. His goodness as a man,—his urbanity and gentlemanly manners,—his practice of every real and social virtue,—the manly and pleasing manner with which he gave his advice, whether as a Physician, a Friend, or a Mentor,—his encouragement of the Arts, or whatever appeared to be beneficial to mankind,—will ever embalm his memory in the hearts of his friends, and of all those who had an opportunity of knowing him; while his family and connections will long have to regret the loss of a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a kind relative, and an indulgent and liberal master. In the world of letters he was highly esteemed, being author and annotator of several works of great merit, among which were his editions of "Evelyn's Sylva," 2 vols. 4to; "Georgical Essays," 6 vols. 8vo &c. &c. In his leisure hours he used occasionally to amuse himself with composing miscellaneous pieces, such as "Essays on cases of Insanity," on "Agriculture," &c. &c. and which were always well received by the public. His remains were interred in the church of St. Michael le Belfrey, attended by a numerous and very respectable body of his friends and fellow citizens.

At Sheffield, Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. John Smith, bookseller.—Mr. Thomas Mills, son of Mr. Mills, of Stavely Bridge, near Manchester, 21.—Mrs. Shirtcliffe.

At North Cave, Anthony Foster, esq. 87.

At Manningham, near Bradford, Mrs. Lister, relict of Samuel Lister, esq. whose charity to the poor, though private and unostentatious, was extensive.

At Barrowby Hall, Miss Smith, daughter of Charles Smith, esq.

At the New Building, near Thirsk, Francis Smyth, esq. F. A. S. 71.

At Halifax, Miss Elizabeth Smith, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Smith, bookseller.—Mr. John Wyld, 18.

At Wakefield, Mr. Thomas Rayner, 76.

At Huddersfield, Miss Sarah Chippendall, daughter of the late Thos. Chippendall, esq. of Blackburn, 23.

At Seby, Mr. Staniland, 70.

At Ripon, Mrs. Kilvington, wife of Thomas Kilvington, esq. M.D.—Mrs. Godmond, wife of the Rev. Mr. Godmond, vicar of that place, 76.

At Scarbro', Mrs. Kendall, wife of Admiral Kendall.

At Huggitts, the Rev. John Collings, Vicar of Dryford, Hull, 64.

At Northallerton, Mr. Dent, 76.

At Knaresbro', Mrs. Henlock, 77.

At Whitby, Miss Sarah Parkin, daughter of Mr. Parkin, Comptroller of the Customs, 17.

At Beverley, Mr. Humphrey Sandwith, Surgeon and Apothecary.

At Boroughbridge, Mr. Fletcher, 87.

At Pontefract, the Rev. Thomas Heron, Vicar of that place.

LANCASHIRE.

It is intended to take down the spire and part of the steeple of St. George's Church, at Liverpool, a measure which, though greatly to be regretted on account of the architectural beauty of the structure, is yet become absolutely necessary to the security of the inhabitants, and all who attend the market.

Married.] At Liverpool, John Speed, esq. of Aldford, Cheshire, to Miss Hannah Bailey. — Captain M'Claring, of Maryport, to Miss Hannah Nicholson. — Captain M'Pherson, to Miss Nerron, of Greenock. — James Willasey, esq. to Miss Mary Casteen.

At Warrington, Mr. James Cropper, attorney, to Miss Martha Leigh. — Mr. Charles Asken, eldest son of David Asken, esq. of Cheadle, Stafford, to Miss Sherratt.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Wilson. — Thomas Foxcroft, esq. 77. — Mr. George Gleave. — Mrs. Long, of the Union Tavern, 33. — Mr. Robert Simon, formerly one of the Surgeons of the Dispensary, 41. — Mr. James Hague. — Mrs. Higginson. — Mr. J. Parry, 84. — W. Atkinson esq. 84. — Mr. Herbert Robinson, 29. — Mr. John Molyneux. — Miss Hastings. — Mr. Edward Lyon. — Mrs. Tunstall. — Mr. Richard Rutter, 62. — Mr. Edward Tuchy, 26.

At Lancaster, Henry, youngest son of the late Edward Salisbury, esq.

At Kirkland, near Garstang, Mr. William Armstrong, 57.

At Sandfield Wallasey, Mr. Alexander Witherspoon, 73.

At Aston, Mr. Henry Leyland.

At Fazakerly, Mr. John Maddock, 71.

At Eccleston-Hall, Mr. H. E. Frods-ham.

At Preston, Mrs. Lodge. — Mr. Thomas Stockley. — Mrs. Green.

At Hart-Common, near West Haughton, Mr. Hargraves.

At Parbold, Miss Charlotte Hatton, 25.

At Tattenhall, David, second son of Thomas Orton, esq.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Crook.

At Manchester, Mr. King, 49. — Mr. Samuel Thompson, 18.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Bagnall, surgeon, to Miss Bennion, daughter of the late Thomas Bennion, esq. — Ezekiel Boyd Stewart, esq. of Spring Lodge, near Wrexham, to Miss Sarah Jones.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. King, 49. — Mrs. Mary Wilbraham. — Mrs. Pennington. — Mrs. Dixon. — Mr. Joseph Young, school-master.

At Stockport, Mrs. Barlow. — James Gee, esq. 88.

At Peover, Miss Harriot Drake, 24.

At Kingsley, Mr. Robert Churchman, 76.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. Samuel Lancaster, to Miss A. Wilcockson, both of Walton.

Died.] At Shardlow-Hall, Mary Anne eldest daughter of Leonard Fosbrooke, esq.

At Swarkstone, Mr. Thomas Bates.

At Hognaston, Mr. Charles Smith, 62.

At Derby, Mrs. Cantrill of the Nag's Head Inn, 40. — Mrs. Hopkinson, 86.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Gratton.

At Birchover, Mr. Prime, 53.

At Eckington, Mr. William Rotherham.

At Doveridge, Mrs. Palmer, 62.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] At Balderton, near Newark, Gerrard Hodgkinson, gent. of Carter-lane, Derbyshire, to Katherine, only daughter of George Cuskin, esq. of Charlton-le-Morland.

At North Clifton, Edward Swan, gent. of Gunthorpe, to Miss Pole.

Died.] At Farnfield Mr. T. Kemp, 78.

At Rolleston, Mr. Samuel North, 78.

At Winfield-Castle, Mrs. Jane Prettyman.

At Newark, Mr. Chapman. — Mr. James York, druggist, of Nottingham, 32. — Mr. Pacey. — Mr. W. Crow.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Peet, 48. — Mr. George Nelson, senior. — Mrs. Cartwright. — Mrs. Barbara Sherwin, sister of the late John Sherwin Esq. 80. — Mr. James Wood, 46. — Mrs. Lewis, wife of Mr. Lewis, Jun. 29. — Mrs. Ward, 43.

At Williwood, Mrs. Sant, 96.

At Beeston, Mrs. Wilson.

At Snenton, Mrs. Mary Allcock.

At Kingston, Mr. John Stokes, senior.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Louth, Mrs. Allenby, 50. — Mr. C. Heaton, 22. — Mrs. Eleanor Foster, 54. — Mr. John Drinkall, 81. — Mr. Thomas Stanley of Hull, sloop owner, 63. — The Rev. W. Dunance, Vicar of Bliton and Scotcorne, both in this county, 82. — Mrs. Preston, 70.

At Withern, near Louth, Mrs. Keal, 93.
At Grimsby, George Smith, gent. formerly a partner in the banking-house of Appleton, Machell and Co. Beverley.—Mr. Samuel Alfred.—Mrs. Amelia Blow, wife of Mr. W. B. likewise their infant child; being the third wife, and eighth child that Mr. B. though only in his 37th year, has followed to the grave.

At Boston, George Moore, Surgeon in the Navy, 25.—Mrs. Davies.

At Donington, Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. J. W.

At Boothby, Mr. Masson, 82.

At Willoughton, Mr. Robinson, 84.

At Melton, Mrs. Towers, 35.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Bromhead, wife of R. B. Esq. 50.—Mr. John Hall.

At Stockwirth, near Gainsbro', the Rev. J. Pearson, 62.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Sympton.—Mr. Cawthorne.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Webster, 51.—Mr. John Bassington, senior.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutland Agricultural Society, the Prize offered at the last general meeting for the best cart stallion, was adjudged to Mr. Berridge, of Frisby. The committee are directing their attention towards establishing a communication with the principal agriculturists throughout the kingdom, and their proceedings will be submitted for approval at the general meeting in October next. Mr. Hose of Melton, intimated his intention of laying before the meeting the result of some experiments towards improving the growth of wool, by a cross of the Merino with the Dinley breed.

Married. At Rothley Temple, the Rev. Joseph Rose, to Miss Babington, eldest daughter of Thomas Babington, M.P. for Leicester.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. John Payne, of Coton, to Mrs. Moxon, of the Bull's Head Inn.

Died. At Market Harborough, Mrs. Monton, of the Angel Inn, 63.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Robert Hill, 69.

At Bitteswell, the only daughter of T. G. Smith, esq. 16.

At Kerby Billairs, Mr. John Seagrave, an eminent land-surveyor.

At Leicester, Sarah, third daughter of Samuel Oliver, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Lichfield, the Rev. John Constable, to Miss Frances Dodson, of Hurstperpoint, Sussex.—Mr. Ward, to Miss Jane Lloyd Jackson.

At Stafford, Mr. Joseph Lovatt, to Miss Lovatt.

Died. At Rowley Regis, Mr. John Alsop.
At Wolverhampton, Mr. Harper, Drug-

At Compton, Mrs. Evans, wife of Charles Evans, esq.

At Penkridge, Mr. John Lander.

At Stafford, Mr. T. T. Nicholls, attorney of Lane end.—Mrs. Carter.

At King's Swinford, Mr. Pratt, 56.

At Leek, Mrs. Wood, 76.

At Rocester, Mr. John Watson.

At Abbot's Bromley, Mrs. Blackwell, 85.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Birmingham, Mr. C. Tunstall, of Namptwich, to Miss Gibbins, daughter of Mr. G. banker.

At Coventry, Mr. Whitehead, to Miss Jane Parks, of Willenhall.

At Sutton Coldfield, Edward Grove, esq. of Shenston Park, Staffordshire, to Emilia, second daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart.

Died. At Birmingham, George Croft, D. D. formerly fellow of University College, Oxford, preacher of the Bampton Lectures, in 1786, Vicar of Arnccliffe, and Rector of Thwing, Yorkshire, late head master of Brewood School, Staffordshire, and for the last 18 years, Lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham. To great classical learning, he added a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew, the Syriac, and some modern languages, and an extensive acquaintance with ecclesiastical law. He was a zealous supporter of the Constitution, in Church and State, and made himself known in the literary world, by several publications on theology, politics, and ethics. By all who knew him in private life, he was highly esteemed for his integrity, his hospitality, his constancy, his ardour as a friend, his kind and anxious attention to the poor, and his most amiable disposition as a husband and a father.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. Collins.—Mr. J. Francis.—Mr. Thomas Pemberton, 78.—Mrs. Nutall.—Mrs. Ann Taylor.—Mr. John Bacon.—Mr. Samuel Tonks, 34.—Mr. Woodrofe.—In the 52d year of his age, John Morfitt, esq. son of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Horsforth, and Scarborough, Yorkshire; and perpetual curate of Hatton, Warwickshire. Mr. John Morfitt was a barrister-at-law, had formerly been a Member of University College, Oxford, and, was for many years, an inhabitant of Birmingham. With a benevolent temper, and honourable principles, he united a considerable share of classical learning, especially in Latin authors, great general knowledge of modern writers, a correct taste in English prose, and talents for English poetry; which, if cultivated more diligently, would have procured for him high and lasting reputation in the republic of letters.—Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. T. N. Lane.—Mr. Thomas Webb, many years principal clerk in the Banking-house, of Messrs. Coales, Wooley, Gibbons, and Gordon.—James Timmins,

esq.—Mr. Richard Whitehouse,—Miss Primer—Mrs. Guest, 64.—Mr. Abel Grove.

At Edgbaston, Miss Richards, daughter of Mr. Theophilus Richards, of Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. Luke Dresser,—Mr. W. Cook.—Mrs. Leigh.

At Warwick, W. J. Plant, 64.—Mrs. Whitehead, wife of J. W. esq. banker.

At Redworth, Mr. Jackson, 59.

At Ashted, Mr. T. Neale, 70.

At Southam, Mr. Wm. Holland, of Oxford, 68.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Hales Owen, T. Phillips, esq. of Newton, Herefordshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Powell, esq.

At Winstanton, Mr. Thompson, of Badgley, Warwickshire, to Priscilla, youngest daughter of Thomas Beddoes, esq. of Cheney Longville.

E. Turner, esq. of Corson, to Miss E. Downes, daughter of J. Downes, esq. of Aston Hall.

At Westfelton, Mr. Thomas Lith, aged 80, to Mrs. Sarah Lloyd, 30.

Died.] At Orleton, W. Cludde, jun. esq. late captain in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards, (blue) and aid-de-camp to General Leighton.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thos. Robinson, 69.—Mr. Robert Webster, jun.—Mr. Rodbury,—Charles Price Stannier, esq. 32.—Mr. Tilley, one of the persons who lately succeeded to a portion of the long contested property of C. Barber, esq.—Miss Susannah Lloyd Parry, second daughter of Capt. P.—Mr. Thos. Robinson, 69.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Elizabeth Guest, 35.—Mrs. Eleanor Howarden, one of the church-singers, 18,—George, youngest son of J. Brookes, esq.

At Heaton, near Wellington, Richard Stanier, esq.

At Preston Montford, Mr. John Yale.

At Kinnerley, Mr. Thomas Griffiths, 74, and a few days afterwards his wife, Mrs. Mary G. 71.

At Houlston, Mr. Samuel Broughall.

At East-wall, Mr. Edward Smith, 68.

At Oswestry, Mr. W. Hughes,—Mr. Edward Aaron.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Collier.

WORCESTER.

On Wednesday evening the 26th of April about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the China Manufactory of Messrs Granger, Wood, and Co. situated in Losemore, Worcester. In a very short time assistance was zealously rendered by the inhabitants, and the 36th regiment assembled to protect the property. Engines arrived at the spot without delay, and no means were left untried to subdue the fury of the element; but all efforts proved insufficient, and at

one o'clock, those spacious premises became a heap of ruins. The most strenuous endeavours of the neighbours to preserve any part of the valuable effects, were likewise abortive; and they had the regret and mortification to witness the entire destruction of every article connected with the Manufactory.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Sarah Allen,—Major Morrison, of the 89th. foot, to Miss Harriott.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Hereford has been held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making experiments, in order to ascertain whether coal exists under Checkley common, in the parish of Mordiford, an experienced proprietor of coal mines having given it as his opinion, that it may be found there. The measure was resolved upon, and a subscription entered into for defraying the expence.

Married.] At Foy, Thomas Protheroe, esq. of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Miss Mary Collin of Ingestone.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Francis Paul Palmer, attorney,—Richard, the youngest son of Mrs. Evans.—Mrs. Hooper, relict of T. H. esq. Panty Goitre, Monmouthshire,—Mrs. Sanders, of the Round-hill, Spetchley.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Jeremiah Clark,—Miss Sarah Wright.

At Rock, Mrs. Lingen, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. Rector of that parish, and of Castle Froome, Herefordshire.

At Henwick, Mr. Haywood.

At Upton Snodbury, Mr. Bullock.

At Bradley Green, Mr. Bonaker.

At Lindsworth Hill, near King's Norton, Mr. Joseph Crotchett, 87.

At Hanbury, Mr. Jackson.

At Suckley, Mrs. Bracer, 71.

At Church Lench, Mr. Tovey, Senior.

At Ombersley, Margaret Darby, 105.

At Clifton upon Teame, Mr. Edward Heywood, 68.

At Leominster, the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, bart. rector of Letton, Wiltshire, and Cold Weston, and curate of the perpetual curacies of Kimbolton and Middleton, in the diocese of Hereford, 90.

At Treworgan Farm, Mrs. Howells.

At Hereford, Mrs. Lilwall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Dods, Vicar of Almondsbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Swayne, Rector of Dyrham, and Vicar of Pucklechurch.

At St. Briavell's, Mr. Howell, of Stow-Grange, to Miss Branch.

At Thornbury, Mr. Joseph Davies, of Guernsey, to Mary, third daughter of Joseph Hunt, esq. of Exeter.

Died.] At Cheltenham, George Leicester

esq. of Toft, Cheshire, 74.—Mrs. M. B. Bishop, 92.—Theodore Henry, son of Theodore Gwinett, esq.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Henry Prior, 92.
At Cirencester, John W. Austin, esq. 72.
—Mr. Thomas Fowler, 85.—Mr. Thomas Davies.

At Gloucester, Mr. John Read.
At Mangersbury, Mr. John Edginton, 90.
At Stonehouse, Nathaniel Dymock, esq.
At Frampton, Mrs. Barnard.
At St. Briavell's Mr. Richard Milson.
At Horton, Mrs. Alway, sen.
At Berkeley, Mr. John Nicholas, 43 years master of the Free School there.

At Gatcomb, Mr. Jordan.
At Twynning, Mrs. Maxwell, relict of George M. esq.

At Beckford, Mr. Hicks, 62.
At the Moat Farm, parish of Longden, Mr. Clarke.

At Painswick, Mr. Zacharias Horlick, 67.

At Stratton, Mrs. Newcombe, relict of W. N. esq.

At Slowwe House, Arlingham, Francis Badon Thomas, esq. 71.

At Tetbury, W. Maskelyne, esq.

OXFORD.

Married.] At Wheatfield, the Rev. Benjamin Pope, of Caversham, to Miss Caroline Viret.

At Oxford, W. Whitworth, esq. of Watchfield House, Berks, to Miss Rebecca Court, youngest daughter of Mr. John C.

Died.] At Fawley, Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. brother to the very reverend the dean of Canterbury, and father-in-law to the Rev. E. Cooper, of Hamstal Ridware. Mr. Powys had been to the Quarter Sessions at Oxford, and was returning home, accompanied by Thomas Cooper, esq. When they got to the lane leading from Assendon to Fawley, Mr. Powys got out of the chaise to walk home, but as it was then getting dark, Mr. Cooper wished him to permit the chaise to go round, or else have some one to attend him home, but he refused both, saying he could find his way blindfolded. Some person with a lantern came by just afterwards, and shewed him by the spring at Assendon, which was then very high. Mr. P. said he did not want him any further; but as it was getting very dark the man much wished to see him home. This he refused, telling him also that he could find his way blindfolded. Next morning, however, his body was discovered in a neighbouring pond. It is thought he must have been overcome by fright, as the water scarcely covered him, and there appeared no bruises of consequence about him. No man could be more esteemed, or sincerely lamented. In him the poor have lost a valuable friend,

and society a man of the most amiable disposition.

At Islip, Mr. G. Raymond, 58.

At Drayton, Mr. Deane, 90.

At Oxford, Mr. George Smith, 80.—The infant son of T. R. Walker, esq.—Mrs. Brock, 84.—The Rev. Ellis St. John, of West Court, Berks.—Mr. John Beckett, 53.

At South Hinksey, Mrs. Sarah Faulkner, 67.

At How Farm, Watlington, Mr. Sampson Hine.

At Ewelme, Mr. Batten, 70.

At Ifley, Mr. Thomas Smith.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Beaconsfield, the Rev. R. Norris, of Tatterford, Norfolk, to Miss Esther Sparke, of Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire.

At Worminghall, John Parsons, esq. of Brill, to Miss Catherine Read.

Captain M' Lereth, of the 63d regiment, to Amelia, second daughter of Robert Hazard, esq. of Terriers.

Died.] At Stewkley, Mr. John Bull, 100.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kimbolton, the Rev. J. Thompson, vicar of Spaldwick, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Maule.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Little Barford, the Rev. John Blackiston, rector of that place, 57.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hitchin, Mr. Rayner, to Miss Grice, eldest daughter of John G. esq.

At Buntingford, W. Hill, esq. banker of Uppingham, to Miss Drage, daughter of W. D. esq.

Died.] At Hadleigh House, Kingsmill Berry, esq. 75.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Castor, the Rev. R. Spranger, vicar of Tamerton, near Plymouth, to Sarah Maria, daughter of the Rev. Stephen White, L.L.D.

Died.] At Bugbrook, Mr. Elisha Linnell.
At Aynho, Mrs. Susannah Powett, relict of David P. Gent. 96.

At Moulton Grange, Miss Pywell.

At Harpole, Mr. Thomas Baker, 66.

At Oundle, Frances, second daughter of Mr. Sherard, attorney.

At Barnwell, Mr. Francis Parsons, and a few days afterwards, his widow, Mrs. P.

At Daventry, Mrs. Fallowfield, wife of the Rev. Mr. F.

At Northampton, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Charles S. jun.

At Stanground, Mr. Nickols, 77.

At Duddington, John Smith, M. D. He was of an ancient family in North Britain, and after serving several years as a surgeon in the Navy, settled at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, in the same house where two of his immediate predecessors and countrymen, Drs. Fordyce and Garthshore had been so successful as to establish themselves afterwards with eminence in London, as physicians. He was for many years in extensive and respectable practice in the principal families in the town and neighbourhood; punctual and indefatigable in his profession, and, in addition to his medical services, ever charitable to the poor.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, has presented the university of Cambridge, with about eighty volumes of valuable Oriental Manuscripts, which have been placed in the Public Library.

The Rev. Herbert Marsh, D. D. and Lady Margaret's Professor, on Saturday, April 29th, commenced a Course of Lectures in Divinity, in Great St. Mary's church Cambridge. The lecture will be continued every Saturday during term. This lectureship has been enjoyed as a sinecure for many years, on account of its being formerly delivered in Latin, and few or no auditors attending. The revival of it in English by so able a theologian must be highly useful in this university; admittance *gratis*, as well to the members of the University as the inhabitants of the town.

Married.] Mr. Basham, merchant, of Cambridge, to Miss Mary Ann Wiles, third daughter of the late William Wiles, esq. of Chesterton.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Johnson Baines, Vicar of Burwell, to Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. John Bullen of Barnwell.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Susannah Last.

At Elsworth, Mrs. Whitechurch,

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. J. A. Nies, assistant surgeon in the Royal Navy, to Miss Butcher.

At Lynn, Henry Morley, esq. to Miss Micklefield, both of Stoke Ferry.

Died.] At Terrington St. John's, Mr. H. Sutterby, 71; and two days afterwards at Clenchwarton, near Lynn, his brother Jonathan Sutterby, gent. 65.

At Ashwicken, Mr. John Goss Herring, 26.

At Great Bircham, Mr. T. Hebgin, 55.

At Bressingham, Mr. Ezekiel Read.

At Downham, Lucy, wife of Mr. Adam Standford of the Chequers Inn.

At Morton, Hall, Mr. Harley.

At East Tuddenham, M. C. High, 60

At Thetford, Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Smart.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Stephen Godfrey, 79.

At East Harling, Mr. Robert Bunnett, 86.

At Norwich, Mrs. Ellis, 65.—Mr. John Corbould, 79.—Mr. Bishop, 83.—Miss Sarah Love.—Miss Francis Johnson, 12.—Mr. Digby.—Mr. Robert Atkins, 69.—Mrs. Amy Whitton, 75.

At Crimplesham, Susan, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Royle, 21.

At Wymondham, Mr. William Peterson, 76.

At Throston, Miss E. Stannard, second daughter of Mr. Stannard, 15.

At Lakenham, Mrs. Elizabeth Towler, 73.

At Little Milton, Mr. Betts.

At Mindham, Mr. William Sheppard, 71.

At Bauham, Mr. Notley, 76:

At Lynn, Mr. R. Geary, comptroller of the customs, 54.

At Attleburgh, Mr. John Knight, 65.

At Gatesend, near Rudham, Mr. William Parker.

At Great Hockham, Mr. Warner, 79.

At Longlands, Mr. Edward Wright, upwards of 50 years farming steward to T.W. Coke, esq. of Holkham.

At Denver, near Downham Market, Mr. Robert Starkin.

At Norwich, Mr. B. Roe, 60.—Mr. Isaac Bircham, 65.—Mr. George Ward.—Mrs. Elizabeth Culyer.—Mr. Aldred, jun. 27.—Miss Sarah Love, 18.

At Yarmouth, Lieut. T. R. Seaman, R. N. 23.

At Bramerton, Mrs. Rudd.

At Terrington, St. John's, Mr. H. Sutterby, 71; and two days afterwards, at Clenchwarton, near Lynn, his brother Jonathan Sutterby, gent. 65.

At Wells, Mrs. Dennis, 62.

At Walton Green, Charles Sackville Scott, second son of the Rev. Thomas Scott, late a midshipman on board the Alexandria Frigate, 13.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stonham, John Wright esq. of Kilverston-Lodge, Norfolk, to Miss Rose, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. rector of Broughton and Draughton, Northampton.

Mr. Thomas Jones of Sudbury, to Miss Sarah Fitch.

At Bury, Mr. John Brooks of London, to Miss Bird.

Died.] At Yoxford, Mr. S. Barnes, 56.

At Wingfield Castle, Mrs. Jane Pretyman.

At Bury, Mr. Matthew Spilling.

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ESSEX.

Married.] At Walthamstow, Francis Evans, jun. esq. to Harriet, third daughter of John Locke, esq.

At Maldon, Mr. Shynn, of the Blue Boar Inn, Prittlewell, to Miss Harris, of Gold-changer.—M. Clifford, esq. captain in the 93rd. regiment, to Miss Payne.

At Colchester, R. Wills Mapowder, esq. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Robert Cawre, esq.—Mr. Charles Robertson, of Surry House Boarding School, to Miss Sarah Wayman.—T. W. Maybey, lieutenant in the Essex militia, to Miss Ann English.

Died.] At Cold Norton, Mr. Thomas Grant.

At Springfield, Mr. James Harwood, 86.—Mr. John Abrey, 83.—Mrs. Moss.—Mr. Joseph Wilshire.

At Prittlewell, Miss Eleanor Kemp, 23.

At Wakes Colne, William, eldest son of William Brett, esq. 14.

At Billericay, Mr. Samuel Clay.

At Lexden, C. A. Crickett, esq. 41.

At Colchester, Mr. Stephen Betts.

At Sible Hedingham, Mrs. Fowke, relict of Tharpe F. esq. late major in the royal marines.

At Witham, Mr. Perceval.—Edward, son of Mr. E. Aldridge.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Mary Frost, widow of Mr. Charles F. bookseller and printer.—Mrs. Chipperfield, 74.—Lieutenant Augustine Mercati, of the Cornwall militia.—Mrs. Pearson.

At Great Dunmow, Mrs. Barnard, 73.

At Bocking, Louisa, eldest daughter of William Nottidge, esq. of Bermondsey, Surry.

At Galleywood Common, Colonel Colborn, of the royal artillery.

At Ramsden Park, Mr. Thomas Mayotts.

KENT.

For the better accommodation of the troops stationed in Canterbury, an hospital is about to be erected, in a healthy situation at the back of the range of barracks, in the northern quarter of the city. Its size is estimated to accommodate about five in every hundred of the troops usually stationed there, and every attention is to be paid in its construction, to render it conducive to health and comfort. Comprehended in its site, will be an area of several acres of land, which is to be used in future as an exercise ground for the cavalry regiments, that may be stationed in the barracks. The ground has also been chosen near Fort Pitt, at Chatham, for a similar hospital, for the use of the troops at that place. These buildings will supersede the necessity of regimental hospitals at the above places, which are too often, from their nature and construction, rather the promoters than the preventives of disease.

Married.] At Sittingbourne, Argles Bishop, esq. banker, of Maidstone, to Mary-Ann, daughter of Edward Brenchley, esq.

At Gillingham, Lieutenant de Bacher, of the royal waggon train, to Mary Philippa, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Bland, of Tunstal House.

At West Malling, John Scudamore, esq. of Maidstone, to Charlotte Catharine, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Downman, of the royal artillery.

At Lewisham, the Rev. John Stevens, rector of East Wittering, Sussex, to Miss A. M. Norton.

At Folkstone, John Wallis, esq. of Sidmouth, Devon, to Miss M. Haden.

Died.] At Tenterden, Mrs. Winsor, 78.—Mrs. Batchelor, 90.

At Dover, Mrs. Burrows.—Mr. John Walker, surgeon.

At Ashford, Mr. William Wall, 69.—Mrs. Joy.—Mr. Stewart.

At Margate, Mrs. Hunter, 51.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Jacobson, relict of J. J. esq.

At Faversham, Mrs. Doswell, wife of Captain D. of the Custom House cutter stationed there.—Mr. Gibbs, 82.

At Debden Farm, Petham, Mr. Stephen Partridge, 31.

At Bethersden, Mr. Hawkins.

At Biddenden, Mrs. Sarah Holness, 87.

At Eythorn, Mr. Samuel Sankey, 36.

At Sheldwich, Mrs. Read.—Thomas Read, gent. 69.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mr. William Mears, 22.

At Cranbrook, William Thompson, gent. 75.

At Gravesend, J. Williams, gent.

At Rochester, Mrs. Alexander.

At Deal, in his 18th year, Mr. James Murray Clapham, midshipman and master's mate of his Majesty's brig, Pandora, greatly beloved and regretted by his captain and officers, and the whole ship's company, only son of the Rev. Samuel C. vicar of Great Ouseborne, Yorkshire, and rector of Gussage St. Michael, in Dorsetshire, &c.

At Longport, Mrs. Margaret Giles.

At Wickham, Mr. Thomas Hatcher, 85.

At Wye, Mr. William Kennett, 68.

At Borden, Mr. John Kirby.

At Canterbury, Mr. Newport, sen.—Catharine, wife of Mr. William Gorely, 83.—Mr. Henry Hearn, 74.—Mr. Hardeman.—Mr. Gillman, 41.—Mrs. Davis.

At Eastry, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. M. of the Bell Inn, Sandwich.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Jarman.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Stanner.

SURRY.

On the 1st of May the Guildford Agricultural Society held their first meeting. Lord Somerville's Spanish rams and fat oxen, were much admired, as were such of Mr. Ellis's stock as had been fattened with molasses. The following prizes were adjudged; to Mr. Coles, of Croydon, for the best South-down rams, the first prize; to Mr. G. Ryde, of

of Chilworth, for Southdown tegs, the second; to Mr. Gouldlock, for the best pigs; and to Mr. John Smallpiece, of Guildford Park for the best cart stallion. Mr. Bennet Frodsham received a prize of 20 guineas for his two very effective sowing machines. Seventeen ploughs were started, when 15 guineas were adjudged to Mr. Woods for his ten-wheeled plough, his own invention, and to Mr. Boulton five guineas. A gentleman of Dorking exhibited a plough drawn by two oxen without a driver which gave universal satisfaction.

Married.] At Egham, Joseph Guleton, esq. of Knuston-hall, Northamptonshire, to Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of the late James Knowles, esq. of Englefield-green.

Died.] At Dorking, Mr. George Birch, second son of Mr. Alderman B. of London, 18.

At the Oaks, Lady Lucy Eliza Smith Stanley, eldest daughter of the Earl of Derby.

At Aldershot, near Farnham, the Rev. John Brownrigg, A. B. a native of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

At Ewell, Mrs. Gapper, 79.

USSEX

The following is a remarkable instance of the extraordinary increase in the value of land.—A farm called Oakhurst and Harn Farm, in the parish of Sidlesham, containing 291 acres, was purchased by the late Sir John Carter, for 2000*l*. This farm was, last month, sold by auction, for 12,890*l*. including the half-duty. The timber is computed to be worth 3000*l*. more, to be taken at a fair valuation.

Married.] At Brighton, the Rev. George Monck, to the Hon. Sarah Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Boyne.

Died.] At Glynde, Mr. Tugwell.

At Horsham, Mr. Henry Messiter, late of Wincanton, Somerset, surgeon to the 26th reg. of foot. He was wounded in the breast at the battle of Corunna, from which he had recovered, and fell a martyr to a fever which he caught in attending some soldiers of the regiment.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Fareham, W. Maidman, esq. to Miss Catmore.

At Alton, Mr. Frederic Gray, to Miss Mary Clement, eldest daughter of Mr. C. solicitor.

Died.] At Gams, near Fareham, John Delmé, esq. 36.

At Beaulieu, Mr. George Gorence.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Hammond.—Mr. King, 83.—Miss N. Shepherd.—Serjeant Joseph Bishop, of the West Middlesex Militia. Being on guard in the dock-yard, he accidentally fell into the bason and was drowned.

On board the Ewiritta, at Spithead, on his passage to Quebec, Robert Cruickshank, esq. of Montreal, Canada.

At Southampton, Mrs. Rix, the wife of Rev. George R.

At Romsey, Mr. Robert Godfrey.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Winscomb, 64.

At Andover, Mr. John Arthur, sen. 79.

At Hill, near Southampton, Captain S. Baker, late in the East India Company's service.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Cricklade, the Rev. William Wavell, to Miss Poulton.

At Nettleton, Mr. John Farmer, of West King on, to Miss Hulbert.

Died.] At Church Yatton, Sophia, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel Pidding.

At Bradford, Mr. John Sandell, 65.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Spencer, relict of Matthew S. esq. of Herrington, Somersetshire.

Mr. John Sharpe, one of the city beadles.—Mrs. Cooksey.

At Mere, the Rev. Thomas Grove, 64.

BERKSHIRE.

At a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Reading, lately held at that place, it was resolved to establish a society there, in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, and to adopt, as far as possible, the rules and regulations of the parent society. Donations and subscriptions to forward this plan, have accordingly been received to a considerable amount.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Windsor Forest, have made three reports upon the subject, which have been laid before the House of Commons and printed. The following extracts from them shew its present state:

“This forest was formerly of much greater extent than at the present time. According to an inquisition in the time of Charles the first, and the perambulation made under the authority of the 46th of the King, it extends into the five hundreds of Ripplesmere, Cookham, Charlton, Wargave, and Soninge, and comprehends the whole of some of them and part only of others. The entire parishes within the forest are twelve in number, and it extends into parts of five other parishes. It contains fifteen principal or chief manors, having within them several subordinate or mesne manors. Of the principal or chief manors, some are co-extensive with the parishes in which they lie, others are not so, and some of them extend over more parishes than one.

The whole quantity of land in the forest, according to the survey and map, taken in the years 1789, and the three following, amounts to

Of which the inclosed property of the crown amounts to

The private inclosed property of individuals

Total inclosed land

Acres R. P.
59,600 0 0

5,454 2 6

29,025 2 36

34,480 1 12

	Acres.	R.	P.
Total inclosed land	34,480	1	2
Open wood lands on the wastes of different ma- nors	2,230	0	28
Open heath and commons, the wastes of dif- ferent ma- nors	22,233	0	39
Land covered with water	165	1	9
Total open for- est land	24,628	2	36
Encroachments inclosed by in- dividuals, from different wastes, but claimed by the crown	491	0	2
	59,600	0	0

"The number of deer have of late years been much diminished. And it appears by the returns made in November, 1731, that there were at that time more than 1,300 deer in the forest; and by a return in November, 1806, that there were then only 318 deer in the whole forest. It would be supposed that these having a range over 24,600 acres of land, would find sufficient food, with proper assistance, in winter; the contrary, however, is the case; and the deer in almost every walk of the forest, except one, are all nearly starved; many actually die of hunger, and the surviving does, have not strength to rear their fawns. This principally arises from the unlimited manner in which animals of all descriptions are turned out in the forest, by persons who have no right or pretence whatever to do so, and by the surcharge of the common by those who have a right to a certain extent. The assistance that ought to be given to the deer in severe weather, is not attended to. The provision made for that purpose is, in every walk in the forest, inadequate; and in one instance, that came accidentally to the knowledge of the commissioners, perverted to private advantage.

The ruinous effects of the system which has hitherto prevailed in Windsor Forest, cannot be better illustrated than by stating, that the timber now growing in the forest is valued, upon a loose estimate, to be worth nearly 200,000*l.* of which (from the want of care) only a small portion will be applicable to naval purposes. The greater proportion of the timber is now going rapidly to decay, and ought to be cut as soon as possible. There are now in the forest of Windsor about 2,200 acres of land, on which trees are standing; but throughout the whole of that district there is not a single sapling, or growing young tree, to succeed those which decay, or are cut down. There are also in the forest

about 22,233 acres of heath and open land, on which there are no trees of any age or kind, excepting a few oak and beech pollards of inconsiderable value.

The lodges in the forest (except those occupied by the under keepers, which are mere cottages) are Cranbourn Lodge, New Lodge, Swinley Lodge, and Bigshot Lodge; and it appears, by the return of Lord Cranley, in the explanation of his office of Out Ranger, that there is a lodge annexed to his office, called Trys Lodge, near Chertsey (which is out of the forest), now in the occupation of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Baronet.

Cranbourn Lodge was occupied by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, when Lord Warden of the forest; it has, since his death, been completely repaired and fitted up, and is now in the occupation of the Honourable George Villiers, by permission of his Majesty, but who does not hold any office within the forest.

New Lodge was granted by his Majesty, with the office of Ranger of New Lodge Walk, for life, to her Highness Princess Sophia of Gloucester, by letters patent, in the year 1798. This Lodge, as her Highness states, in her explanation of her office, is in such a dilapidated state, that it is scarce habitable by the servants who are put into it to take care of it. There are about twenty acres of grass land attached to this lodge.

Swinley Lodge, with its inclosures, containing about one hundred and ninety acres, is always occupied by the master or keeper of his Majesty's stag hounds, who is at the same time ranger and keeper of Swinley Walk, and circuitor bailiff and chief forester of Battel Bailiwick.

The state of Bigshot Lodge is much more ruinous than that of New Lodge, and is in no degree whatever habitable; there is a large quantity of building belonging to it, and was for many years inhabited by the late Major-General Cox and his family, but has been long deserted.

Married.] At Hoe Benham, Mr. Joseph Shuff, aged 85, to Sarah Marshall, his servant maid, aged 25.

Died.] At Newbury, to which place he came for the benefit of his health, the Rev. William Vipond, aged 33. The last 11 years of the life of this valuable man, were devoted to the ministry among the Wesleyan Methodists; and not only in the pulpit, but by the influence of example, it may be truly said, that he was an eloquent preacher of righteousness. In health, every Christian grace shone forth with engaging lustre; but in sickness their brightness was doubly increased, by that holy submission, and heavenly composure, which true religion alone can inspire. And as long as affection and gratitude retain their influence, will his virtues be recorded on the hearts of all who knew him; and knowing, could not fail to respect, esteem, and admire him.

At Warfield, Mr. Thomas White.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedminster, Wm. Vincent, esq. of Alten, Hants, to Miss Mary Atwood.

At Clifton, the Hon. Captain Gardner, R. N. to Miss C. V. Straubenzee.—The Hon. James Hewitt, eldest son of Viscount Lifford, to the Hon. Mary Anne Maude, sister of Viscount Hawarden.

Died.] At Westerleigh, Mr. Samuel Crease.

At Thornfalcon, Mary Colman, 106.

At Frome, Mr. James Crouch, 98.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Lord Hinton, son of Earl Poulet, to the sister of Mrs. Farquharson.

Mr. R. W. Andrews, of Dorchester, to Miss A. Luckham, daughter of Mr. L. of Steepleton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Lieut. Devon, R. N. to Miss Thompson.

Died.] At Fursdon, Mrs. Briggs.

At Whilborough, Mrs. Balle, relict of Mr. Thomas B. late of Riley, solicitor, 92.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Simpson, 53—Mrs. Richards.—Mrs. Hore.—Mrs. Elizabeth James, 87.

At St. Columb, Fanny Hawton, 91.—Mr. Clemon, 87.

At Point, parish of Feock, Mr. William Rogers.

At Camelfoy, Mrs. Ann Snowden.

WALES.

Married.] At Rhyddellan, the Rev. Reginald Heber, rector of Hodnet, Salop, to Miss Amelia Shipley, youngest daughter of the Dean of St. Asaph.

Died.] At Heathfield, near Swansea, Sir Gabriel Powell.

At Beaumaris, whither he had retired with his family for the benefit of his health, the Rev. Edward Waterson, rector of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 54.

At Lower Millington, near Churchstoke, Montgomery, Thomas Bebb, esq.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Armedale, in Skye, John Alexander Graham, esq. chamberlain of Skye.

At Smidholm, Jean Burgess, aged 93. She had been sixty-seven years married to one husband; and, before she died, 113 could call her mother, grandmother, and great grandmother. Thirty seven of these were great grandchildren.

At Edinburgh, Christina Elizabeth, dowager, countess of Kintore.—John Campbell, esq. M. P. colonel of the Argyleshire militia.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Nassau, New Providence, Mrs. Lydia Edwards, wife of the Honourable Peter Edwards, esq. The inconsolable grief of a husband, the amiable deportment of a numerous offspring, and the deep regret of all who knew her, are the best tribute to her memory.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AN event, most important to the commercial interests of this country, has taken place within the last month. We allude to the repeal of the orders in council, relative to our intercourse with America, which is now as free as ever it was, prior to our disagreement with our transatlantic brethren. This measure, which is highly creditable to the political talents of our rulers, has already given new life to our manufactures of every description; at the same time, that it has destroyed the ungenerous expectations of the monopolizers of American produce. We can now mock the attempts of the French Emperor, to dry up the sources of our trade; and smile at his endeavours to procure for his people a participation in a traffic which they have no means of carrying on. By a late decree, Buonaparte clearly evinces his opinion upon this subject; for notwithstanding his principal ports being in a state of blockade, he thinks to amuse and pacify the French nation, by permitting the exportation of all articles, the produce of the soil and industry of France, and also the importation of various articles, such as iron, tin, dye stuffs, &c. The embargo has been taken off Turkish vessels by our government, and thus an advantageous channel is opened to our manufactures, especially the clothing and hardware branches. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has signified, that it is the intention of government to permit the importation of Martinique produce on one condition only—that of its being re-exported. This declaration must, doubtless, prove highly satisfactory to our West India merchants, who have abundance of colonial produce on hand, without being able to find a market for the greater part of it. Since our last Report, the following vessels belonging to the honourable the East India Company are arrived, viz.—*Surat* Castle, from China; *Diana*, Preston, and Ceylon, from Bengal; *Wexford*, Ann, and *Alexander*, from Bombay; *Phoenix*, from Fort St. George; and *Preston*, from Bengal, and Fort St. George. Their cargoes are as follow:—Tea of different descriptions, 1,071,490 lbs.—*Bengal piece goods*: muslins, 3489 pieces; calicoes, 37,692 pieces. *Prohibited goods*, of silk, and cotton 7947 pieces.—*Madras piece-goods* Muslins, 400 pieces; calicoes 67,840 pieces.—*Prohibited goods*: calicoes, 8790 pieces. *Company's*, 5178 bales, and 3 half bales cotton; 22,059 cwt. salt-petre; 1 bag Mocha coffee; 17,474 cwt. sugar; 1655 cwt. sunn; 47 cwt. hemp 9200 lbs. copineal; 1776 bags rice; 52,425 lbs. raw silk. *Privilege*, 73 chests Mungret, 90 chests sal ammoniac, 38 chests safflower, 9 chests campher, 951 chests indigo, 676 bales cotton, 103 bales cotton thread, 85 chests Turmeric, 29 chests Turial 19 hides, 62 chests gum arabic, 75 bags long pepper, 15 bales raw silk, 64 bales piece goods, and 1285 bags of coffee.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, Brewery Shares, &c. &c. 20th May, 1809.

1809.—London Dock Stock, 121l. per cent. West India ditto, 175l. ditto. East India ditto, 129l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 135l. ditto. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 165l. per share. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. do. Kennet and Avon ditto, 23l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 118l. ditto. Albion ditto, 58l. ditto. Hope ditto, 6s. per share premium. Eagle ditto, par. Atlas ditto, par. Imperial Fire Assurance, 65l. per share. Kent ditto, 50l. ditto. London Assurance Shipping, 21l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 120l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto, par. East London ditto, 53l. per share premium. West Middlesex ditto, 12l. ditto. Golden Lane Brewery, 77l. per share. British Ale Brewery, 4l. per share premium. Constitutional Ale Brewery, par. Kent Water Works, 12l. per share premium. Tavistock Mining Canal, 150l. per share. South Lushington Mine, 120l. ditto. L. Wolfe and Co. Canal-Dock and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in May, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—The Trent and Mersey Navigation, 1,020l. per share, dividing 40l. per share clear, per annum. Monmouthshire, 107l. dividing 5l. per share clear. Grand Junction, 163l. dividing 4l. clear. Ellesmere 66, Wilts. and Berks. 27l. Kennet and Avon, 23l. West India Dock, 174l. 10 per cent. London Dock, 120l. to 121l. per cent. Globe Insurance, 117l. 10. Albion, 8l. per share premium. Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share premium.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 24th of May, 1809, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

[The present order commences by noticing an order of the 26th April last, for subjecting the ports of Holland to a rigorous blockade; then adverts to the provisional agreement entered into by Mr. Erskine, with the American Government, for withdrawing it, so far as respects the United States; then proceeds.]

And whereas, although the said provisional agreement is not such as was authorized by his Majesty's instructions, or such as his Majesty can approve, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons, being citizens of the said United States, may be led by a reliance on the said provisional agreement, to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places of Holland, contrary to, and in violation of, the restrictions imposed by the said orders of the 7th of January, and of the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the order of the 26th of April last; his Majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniencies that may ensue from the circumstance above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said several orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, so sailing under the faith of the said provisional agreement, viz. that, after the 9th day of June next, no vessel of the United States, which shall have cleared out between the 19th of April last, and the 20th of July ensuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, from any Port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage.

And it is further ordered, that no vessels of the United States, which shall have cleared out from any port of America previous to the 20th of July next, for any other permitted port, and shall, during her voyage, have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said provisional agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted by the commanders of any of his Majesty's ships, or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

[The order then observes, that after the said 9th of June next, no vessel of the United States, or from any other place not subject to the restrictions of the order of April last, which shall have cleared out previous to actual notice of this order at her place of clearance, shall be molested on her voyage.]

The said several orders of the 7th of January, and 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last, shall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the United States which shall clear out, to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade, from any port of Holland between the 9th day of June and the 1st of July next; provided always, that nothing that is contained in the present order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessels or their cargoes, that may be liable to condemnation or detention, for any other cause than the violation of the aforesaid orders of the 7th of January, and 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last.

Provided also, that nothing in this order contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessel, which shall enter any port actually blockaded by any of his Majesty's ships of war.

STEPH. COTTREL.

[The gazette likewise contains an order in council, allowing the importation of provisions into Newfoundland, during the ensuing fishing-season: and also an order, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, &c. for six months, from the 6th June next.]

COURSE

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Apr 25th	28th.	May 2d.	5th	9th.	12th.	16th.	19th.	23rd.
Amsterdam 2 Us.	32 6	32 6	32 6	31 6	31	31.	31	31	31
Ditto, Sight	31 11	31 11	31 11	30 11	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	10 4	10 4	10 4	9 17	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14
Hamburgh, 2½ Us.	30 6	30 6	30 6	29 8	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6
Altona, 2½ Us. ..	30 7	30 7	30 7	29 9	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 7
Paris, 1 day date..	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, Sight	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5
Bordeaux	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5
Madrid									
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz									
Ditto, effective ..	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Leghorn	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Genoa	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Venice,	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon.....	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Oporto.....	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Rio Janeiro.....	67½	67	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Malta.....	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Gibraltar.....	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Dublin	9	9	9	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Cork	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN No. 115, of the Botanist's Repository, we find *Ferula persica*; the plant supposed to produce the *Asia-fœtida*; and indeed, as it was produced from seeds sent to Petersburg, from the spot whence this drug is known to come, there can be little doubt, when the very strong smell of *Asia-fœtida*, which pervades every part of the herb, is taken into the account, but that it is the real plant. From Petersburg, it was communicated to Dr. Hope, the late professor of Botany, at Edinburgh, where ripe seeds were produced, and the young plants have been distributed to many other botanic gardens; yet it is still very far from being common.

Kämpfers, in his *Amœnitates Exoticæ*, has given a very full account of the plant which produces the *Asia-fœtida*, and the mode of collecting it, accompanied with a figure, which so ill accords with Dr. Hope's plant, that it has been hence concluded, that the two species must be different. Yet this author, when in Persia, took very great pains to enquire if there were more than one; and although the natives themselves believed there were two, yet upon a careful comparison of them both, he was convinced that there was only one species. But he remarks, that the leaves of different individuals were so very unlike one another, that when alone examined, no one would hesitate to pronounce them not to belong to the same species. The umbels, however, in his figure, are fully as unlike to our plant, as the leaves; we must therefore conclude, that our author has done right in separating the *Ferula persica*, from the *Asia-fœtida*, of Kämpfer; but he would have done better, had he acknowledged that, in so doing, he was following his predecessors, and that the plants were considered as distinct in Willdenow's edition of the species *Plantarum* of Linnæus. An unimportant variety of *Camellia japonica*, in which, part of the filaments are become petal-like. *Vetea acutiflora*, a new species of Vereea, with white sharp-pointed petals from the collection of the late Right Honourable Charles Greville, at Paddington, whose death is a public loss to the science of Natural History. *Heranthemum fragrans*, a new species, from the Cape of Good Hope, chiefly valuable on account of its flowers being fragrant; which, as is here observed, is a very unusual circumstance in plants of this genus. What is here supposed to be a new species of *Cynanchum*, and named *bicolor*, but which appears to us to be a mere variety of *extensum* of Jacquin, and *Hortus Kewensis*.

In Number 116 of the same work, we have *Mimosa Elegans*, supposed to be a new species, a native of New South Wales, growing ten feet high, in the conservatory of Mr. A. B.

A. B. Lambert, a zealous botanist, and the professor of one of the first Herbariums in this country, which he makes subservient to science, by generously affording a ready access to all inquiring botanists. The name of *elegant* is not very appropriate, as all the pinnated-leaved species are equally, and some of them much more elegant, if we may judge from the figure; the plant itself we have not seen. *Ixia curta*, supposed to be a new species, but which we should be disposed to consider as a dwarf specimen, scarcely a variety, of *Ixia conica*. *Ruta linifolia*, a native of Spain. Mr. Andrews received it from Mr. Donn, of Cambridge, by whose skill and assiduity, the botanic garden of that University, has risen to be one of the first importance in Europe. It is much to be lamented, that the managers of this garden cannot, or do not, furnish more ample funds for the maintenance and increase of this collection; having been fortunate enough to get a curator, who possesses so much ardour in his calling, they may be very sure that the funds would be well applied, as long as the garden was under his direction; but if ample funds were made permanent, a successor would probably find means of applying them to far other purposes than the promotion of science. *Callicoma serratifolia*, a flowering shrub from New South Wales, which may perhaps be a species of the *Codia* of Forster, notwithstanding the latter describes his genus as being octandrous, and having four petals, whilst this has many stamens and no petals: these circumstances do not in all cases divide a genus; but having seen a specimen of Forster's *Codia*, we are unable to decide. *Ceratonia siliqua*, a male plant, and a great curiosity, having never been known to produce blossoms in this country before. In the most southern parts of Europe, the Carob tree is of very great importance; the fruit being in many parts the chief support of the cattle, and in some of the lower orders, of the human species.

The last Number of the Botanical Magazine, containing *Tradescantia discolor*, with a specific character, by Mr. Gawler, of thirty lines!!! Yet two words are perhaps sufficient to distinguish it from every other species of this genus. *Watsonia rosea-alba*, β . *Watsonia Meriana* (γ). *Watsonia humilis* β . All three varieties of three species before published in the Magazine; but much more beautiful than their prototypes. *Arnica bellidiiflora*: Linné referred this plant to his genus *Doronicum*; Haller, and Scopoli, to *Aster*; Villars, and Willdenow, to *Arnica*. In the artificial system, its characters unite it with the latter; but in natural affinity, Dr. Sims seems to think it approaches much nearer to *Bellis*, with which genus all the older botanists united it, and he doubts if the mere circumstance of the seeds being crowned with a pappus, be sufficient to separate it from a genus, with which, in every other respect, it perfectly accords. *Ancuba japonica*; of which, now very common, shrub, no coloured figure seems to have been before given. Most japan plants introduced into our gardens, have had a fate similar to this, that of being first nurtured in the hot-house, then removed to the green-house; and finally expelled to brave the wintry storm sub dio. *Glycine apios*; here again the author shows his forbearance in making alterations, by retaining this plant in the genus *Glycine*: to us it appears, that Morriton, with more propriety, added it to *Astragalus*; but it is probably a genus distinct from either. *Epacris pungens*: Dr. Sims has taken an opportunity of acknowledging, that his former *Epacris, pungens*, was erroneously so called, being a distinct species from the plant described, and figured, by Caranilles. This variety is a beautiful shrub. Dr. Sims observes, that in this species it is very evident, that the filaments are not really inserted into the corolla, but merely adhere to it so slightly, that the corolla may be pulled off, without removing the filaments, some of which will remain attached to the receptacle below the germen. In some other species, though the filaments are more firmly attached to the corolla, they may nevertheless be traced down to the receptacle. This circumstance, as the Doctor has observed, strengthens the affinity between *Epacris* and *Erica*.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

APRIL

Budding Month.

Come gentle spring, ethereal mildness, come.

THE weather, during the present month has, for the most part, been cold and unpleasant; the wind east, north, and north west; and only for two or three days south west. There has been much rain; and on the 19th and 20th, we had some snow. The night frosts have generally been very severe. In the morning of the 19th, all the ponds and slowly running ditches were covered with ice of considerable thickness. The 28th was a fine spring day. During the last fourteen days of the month, there has been more or less rain every day. We have this year entirely, or almost entirely, escaped the equinoctial gales.

It was on the 22d of March that I first heard the death watches, (*Plinus tessellatus*) begin to beat. This they continued till the cold weather set in, when they again became silent, till nearly the end of April.

April 10. The Naked Canty-tuft (*Iberis nudicaulis*), Ground-ivy, (*Glechomahederacea*), Dandelion, (*Leontodon taraxacum*), and Goose-grass, (*Galium aparine*), are in flower.

The Peach and Apricot trees begun to put forth their bloom, but the subsequent cold weather,

ther, particularly the night-frosts and easterly winds, have not only checked the progress of their flowering, but, it is to be feared, have done great injury to the setting of the fruit. The elm and mountain ash, are both in flower.

April 16. Some Hirundines were this day seen for the first time; they were observed in rapid flight, in a direct line, and not playing about in the air, as they usually do, when the principal part of them are arrived.

April 21. I this day observed several House-martins, playing about the surface of the river; and occasionally dipping in and washing themselves.—I likewise saw some wheat-eats.

In the night of April 21st, we had, without any apparently sufficient cause, in the preceding fall of rain, the highest flood of fresh water that has been known in this neighbourhood since the time that the Halsewell East Indiaman was lost. It was extremely sudden, and its course so rapid, as in some places to have done great injury. About a mile from the place from which I write, it has swept away a house, that was supposed to be out of the reach of the water; and some of the bridges have received considerable damage.

The hawthorn hedges are beginning to appear green, and the leaves of the elm are shooting out.

April 24. A caterpillar of the goat-moth, (*Bombyx cossus* of Haworth,) which had been taken out of the wood of a decayed willow-tree, in the month of October last, and which almost immediately after I received it, began to spin its web, crawled out this day to my great surprise, still in its caterpillar state. Under the impression that it would soon undergo the change into a chrysalis, I had neglected to supply it with any food: it has thus subsisted for upwards of six months, without any nutriment whatever, and is not, as far as I can judge from recollection, at all diminished in size.

April 26. I this day caught a speckled wood-butterfly, (*Papilio egeria* of Linnaeus and Haworth,) so fresh and weak, that it had evidently only just come to life.

Mullet, are now caught in the harbours, and at sea, near the shores.

April 28. A fine and mild spring day. The hawthorn-flower buds begin to shew themselves; there are immense quantities of a species of phryganea, flying about the roads and fields, the same, apparently, as I remarked towards the latter end of April, last year.

The young of *Cancer stagnalis*, are very abundant, in nearly all the splashes on the roads. It is evident that the old animals of this species, previously to the drying of the places which they inhabit, deposit their eggs; and that these eggs continue through the summer and winter uninjured, either by drought or frost, till the commencement of the ensuing spring, when they are brought to life.

April 30. It has been asserted, that red-breasts are always silent during their breeding season; and that they do not resume their song till the young ones are able to procure their own food. This, however, is not the case, for I have heard them almost every day.

Corn, fallad, (*Valeriana locusta*), Harebell, (*Scilla nutans* of Smith,) and Subterraneous Trefoil, (*Trefoilium subterraneum*), are in flower.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.00. May 7. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 29.00. May 1. Wind N. W.

Thermometer.

Highest, 77°. May 18. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 38. May 3. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 38 hundredths of an inch } On the 25th in the morning, the mercury was 29.93 and at the same hour on the 26th, it had fallen to 29.55.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 10°. } On the 28th, the mercury stood, in the middle of the day, at 54°, and on the next day at the same hour, it was no higher than 44°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.6 in the depth nearly.

In the course of the present month we have had some very heavy rains; but the storm on the 19th, was the most remarkable event that we have to record in this period. In this neighbourhood, it may be regarded as two storms, with a short interval between them. The thunder and lightning did not come as usual, at the distance of several minutes between each flash, but the lightning was almost incessant, the flashes remarkably vivid, and in some instances, they put on appearances that are by no means common; from this place (Highgate) the

the weight of the storm was at a distance, the thunder not very loud, but like a continual rumbling, and unaccompanied with hail. At a similar distance, on the south side of London, the hail did much damage to sky-lights, green-houses, conservatories, &c. &c. The hail-stones were not only very large, but they appeared in some places rather like pieces of ice, broken from a large sheet, in its fall from the clouds, than as regularly-formed hail-stones. Since the 19th, the atmosphere has been cool, approaching rather to cold; but on the day previously to that, the thermometer stood at 77° , since which it has not been higher than 68° , and once or twice, the greatest heat in the day was 62° . Still the average heat of the month is about 56° , which is 14° higher than it was for April, but 7° or 8° less than it was for the month of May, 1808. The wind had been variable, but in the easterly points full half the month. The average height of the barometer is reckoned at 29.56.

The average temperature taken at Shide, Isle of Wight, for the month of April, is 45.366 : it must be remarked, that the observations were made every day at half-past eight, A.M. which perhaps gives scarcely the average heat of the 24 hours. In the neighbourhood of London, we know, from accurate observations in several places, that the average heat of the day may be taken without error at nine, or from that to half-past nine in the morning. The quantity of rain fallen at Shide, measured, by a rain-gauge, similarly constructed to that which we use, is, from November 5, 1808, to March 31, 1809, twenty-two inches; and for the month of April, it is five inches.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS.

The new moon will fall this month on the morning of the 13th, at 42 minutes past three; and the full moon, at 7 minutes past three in the afternoon of the 27th. For the first fortnight, mercury may be seen in the evenings, if the weather be favorable. On the 1st, he sets at two minutes past ten (night), on the 4th at eight minutes past ten; on the 7th, at ten minutes past ten; on the 10th, at eight minutes past ten; on the 13th at three minutes past ten; and on the 16th, at fifty-five minutes past nine. On the 5th, this planet will come into conjunction with the α , in the constellation of the twins, a star of the third magnitude; on which day the star will be only $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of a degree to the north; and on the 12th, he will be in conjunction with the δ , in the same constellation; and another star of the third magnitude, when the planet will be $1^{\circ} 23'$ to the north. The beautiful planet, Venus, is now a morning-star, and will continue such till the 15th of March, 1810. For the first week she will hardly be visible to the naked eye, on account of her proximity to the sun; but in the after-part of the month, she will make a splendid appearance every fine morning, towards the north-east. Throughout the month she will increase in lustre; and her telescopic appearance will be very interesting. On the 29th and 30th, her brightness will be equal to what it was in the evenings about the middle of April last. Mars will be still an evening-star. He will not set till after midnight. Jupiter will be up in the mornings, from two to three hours before sun-rise. On the 1st, he comes into conjunction with the ζ , a star of the fourth magnitude, in the constellation of the fishes, when the difference of latitude will be 58 minutes, the planet being to the south. On the morning of the 15th, at 26m. 4s. past two, the third satellite of Jupiter may be seen to emerge out of its primary's shadow; and on the morning of the 24th, at 30m. 18s. past two, will take place a visible immersion of Jupiter's second satellite. Saturn will be put up in the evenings, and part of the mornings, of the present month, throughout which, his apparent motion will be retrograde, from $29^{\circ} 48'$, to $27^{\circ} 58'$, of the anastrous sign scorpio. The Georgium Sidus, as well as Saturn, may be seen for a great part of the night. From the noon of the 1st instant, to the noon of July 1, this planet's place in the zodiac, will have moved from $6^{\circ} 19'$, to $5^{\circ} 38'$, of the sign scorpio, the apparent motion being retrograde. On the evening of the 21st, at 56 minutes past our nine, the sun will touch the tropic of Cancer, which is his utmost limit north-ward. The solar declination, north of the equator, will then be $23^{\circ} 27' 43.7''$, which quantity is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic at that time. For the entertainment of our readers, we subjoin the following table of the sun's rising and setting, at London, for a few days before and after the summer solstice; carefully calculated to seconds, the latitude being stated at $51^{\circ} 30'$.

June.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
17	3h. 43m. 33s.	8h. 16m. 35s.
18	3 43 21	8 16 46
19	3 43 11	8 16 53
20	3 43 5	8 16 58
21	3 43 1	8 17 0
22	3 43 0	8 16 59
23	3 43 3	8 16 54
24	3 43 8	8 16 47
25	3 43 17	8 16 37
26	3 43 27	8 16 25

PRICES

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	Navy 5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Imper. 5 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheq. Bills.	Omnib.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
25.	245	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	Holiday.	82	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	22
26.	245	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	40
27.	245	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	40
28.	245	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68	40
29.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holiday.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68	40
May 1.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	Holiday.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
2.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
3.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
4.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
5.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
6.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
7.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
8.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
9.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
10.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	Holiday.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
11.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
12.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
13.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
14.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
15.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
16.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
17.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holiday.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
18.	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
19.	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
20.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
21.	—	—	Holiday.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
22.	—	—	Holiday.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
23.	—	—	Holiday.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
24.	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
25.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	—

Terms of the loan of 14,000,000l. as contracted for by Goldsmid and Co. on Friday, May 12, 1809. (For England 11,000,000l. for Ireland 3,000,000l. for Portugal 600,000l.); 60l. reduced 3 per cents.; 60l. 4 per cent. consols; 6l. 10s. long annuities; for every 100l. subscribed. The dividend on each stock to commence from April last, and the first dividend becoming due on October the 10th to be exempt from property-tax; discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann. for payments made in full.

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